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Notes to the Financial Statements

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of the State conform in all material respects to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification). Following is a summary of the significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

Michigan was admitted to the Union as the twenty-sixth state in 1837. The State of Michigan is governed under the Constitution of 1963, as amended. The legislative power is vested in a 38-member senate and a 110-member house of representatives; executive power is vested in a governor; and the judicial power is vested exclusively in one court of justice.

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Michigan's reporting entity includes the "primary government" and its "component units." The primary government includes all funds, departments and agencies, bureaus, boards, commissions, and those authorities that are considered an integral part of the primary government. Component units are legally separate governmental organizations for which the State's elected officials are financially accountable. Component units can also be legally separate, tax-exempt entities that raise and hold economic resources for the direct benefit of a governmental unit.

Financial accountability is defined in GASB Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity. The State is financially accountable for those entities in which the State appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing authority, and either is able to impose its will upon the entity or there exists a financial benefit or burden relationship with the State. For those entities in which the State does not appoint a voting majority of the governing authority, GASB Statement No. 14 requires inclusion in the reporting entity if they are fiscally dependent on the State or if it would be misleading to exclude the authority.

GASB Statement No. 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units, an amendment of GASB Statement 14, establishes criteria for legally separate, tax-exempt entities that should be reported as component units if all of the criteria are met. Although the State has not identified any organizations that would qualify as direct component units of the State by meeting all of the criteria of GASB Statement No. 39, most of the university component units described later in this note have significant foundations that meet the criteria of GASB Statement No. 39.

Blended Component Units

The State Building Authority and the Michigan Underground Storage Tank Financial Assurance Finance Authority are legally separate organizations that have boards appointed by the primary government and provide services primarily to benefit the State. Therefore, they are reported as though they were part of the primary government, using the blending method.

Discretely Presented Component Units

These types of component units are reported in separate columns or rows in the government-wide statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the government.

The State is able to impose its will upon these discretely presented component units:

The Land Bank Fast Track Authority receives tax reverted properties, undertakes expedited action to clear their titles, and then ensures the properties' redevelopment.

The Michigan Education Trust offers contracts, which, for actuarially determined amounts, provide plan participants with future tuition at institutions of higher education.

The Michigan State Housing Development Authority finances loans for the construction of single and multi-family housing and home improvement projects.

The Michigan Municipal Bond Authority assists local units by pooling their borrowing activities. This authority is also responsible for assisting local units with their financing of water pollution control projects.

The Mackinac Bridge Authority accounts for the operation of the Mackinac Bridge.

The Michigan Broadband Development Authority is a financing authority that assists in the build-out of broadband infrastructure to accelerate the deployment of high-speed Internet connections Statewide.

The Michigan Exposition and Fairgrounds Authority conducts an annual state fair and other exhibits and events for the purpose of promoting all phases of the economy of this State. The fair, exhibits, and events encourage and demonstrate agricultural, industrial, commercial, educational, entertainment, tourism, technological, cultural, and recreational pursuits.

The Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority is the State guaranty agency under the Stafford Loan Program, the Supplemental Loans to Students Program, and the Parent Loan for Undergraduate Students Program. This Authority also administers scholarships and grants that are financed with General Fund appropriations.

The Michigan Higher Education Facilities Authority accounts for the administration of no-commitment debt issued for the benefit of private institutions of higher education.

The Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority is a financing authority that makes loans to students or their parents.

The Michigan Public Educational Facilities Authority partners with other states to facilitate the acquisition of capital for the construction, rehabilitation, refurbishing, or equipping of qualified public educational facilities.

The Michigan State Hospital Finance Authority accounts for the administration of limited obligation debt issued for the benefit of hospitals.

The Michigan Strategic Fund provides business enterprises with additional sources of financing.

There is a financial burden/benefit relationship between these entities and the State:

The Mackinac Island State Park Commission operates the Mackinac Island and Michilimackinac State Parks.

The Michigan Economic Development Corporation manages programs to stimulate, coordinate, and advance economic development in the State.

The following entity's relationship with the State would be misleading if it were omitted from the State's reporting entity:

The State Bar of Michigan is a public body corporate whose membership consists of persons licensed to practice law.

Ten of the State's public universities are considered component units because they have boards appointed by the primary government. Their balances and operating results are included with the other discretely presented component units on the government-wide statements. The ten universities included in these statements are: Central Michigan University, Eastern Michigan University, Ferris State University, Grand Valley State University, Lake Superior State University, Michigan Technological University, Northern Michigan University, Oakland University, Saginaw Valley State University, and Western Michigan University. Michigan State University, the University of Michigan, and Wayne State University are not included in the State's reporting entity because they have separately elected governing boards and are legally separate. The State provides significant funding to support these institutions; however, under GASB Statement No. 14 criteria, they are considered fiscally independent, special-purpose governments.

Included in the balances and operating results for most of the university component units is financial activity for fund-raising foundations that contribute to these universities. Although the universities do not control the timing or amount of receipts from their foundations, the majority of resources, or income thereon, that the foundations hold and invest are restricted to the activities of the respective universities by the donors. Because these restricted resources held by the foundations can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the specific universities, the foundations are considered component units of the universities and are included in the universities' financial statements.

Significant Transactions

The State's significant transactions with its major discretely presented component units result primarily from providing appropriations to the public universities, including $85.0 million to Central Michigan University and $131.3 million to Western Michigan University.

Availability of Financial Statements

The State's component units issue their own separately issued audited financial statements. These statements may be obtained by directly contacting the various component units. To obtain their phone numbers, you may contact the Office of the State Budget, Office of Financial Management, Financial Reporting Section at (517) 373-3029.

Related Organizations

The State's Insurance Commissioner is responsible for appointing the members of the boards of the Michigan Catastrophic Claims Association and the Michigan Property and Casualty Guaranty Association, but the State's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments.

The State's Governor is responsible for appointing the members of the board of the Venture Michigan Fund, a private non-profit corporation. The State's accountability for this organization does not extend beyond the Governor's appointments. The Michigan Economic Development Corporation, a discretely presented component unit, has loaned $100,000 to the Venture Michigan Fund. This loan is to be repaid once the Venture Michigan Fund has raised $50 million in revenue.

Joint Ventures

As discussed in more detail in Note 7, the State participates in two joint ventures. Their financial activities are not included in the State's fund financial statements, but the State's equity interest is recorded as an asset in the Statement of Net Assets.

Jointly Governed Organizations

The State, the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University appoint members of the board of the Michigan Public Health Institute (MPHI), a non-profit corporation. MPHI was established to plan, promote, and coordinate health services research with a public university or a consortium of public universities in the State. The State does not appoint a majority of the board, has no rights to the assets, and is not responsible for debts of MPHI. Therefore, the State's accountability for MPHI does not extend beyond making the appointments. During fiscal year 2004-2005, the State awarded contracts totaling $26.8 million to MPHI.

The City of Detroit, Charter County of Wayne, and the Department of Community Health of the State of Michigan appoint members of the board of the Detroit Wayne County Health Authority (DWCHA), a public agency. DWCHA was established to plan, promote, and coordinate health services for at-risk population in the City of Detroit and Wayne County. The State does not appoint a majority of the board, has no right to the assets, and is not responsible for debts of DWCHA; therefore, the State's accountability for DWCHA does not extend beyond making the appointments. The State did not award contracts to DWCHA during fiscal year 2004-2005.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Primary government activities are distinguished between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The **Statement of Net Assets** presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net assets result when constraints placed on net asset use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net assets often are designated, to indicate that management does not consider them to be available for general operations. Unrestricted net assets often have constraints on resources that are imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

The **Statement of Activities** demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues are instead reported as general revenue.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements, with non-major funds being combined into a single column.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting, the State's proprietary funds follow all GASB pronouncements and those Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins that were issued on or before November 30, 1989, except those that conflict with a GASB pronouncement. FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989, are not followed in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements.

Governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as they become *susceptible to accrual*; generally when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the State generally considers tax revenues and court settlements to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal period. Revenues that the State earns by incurring obligations are recognized in the period when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met and the resources are available.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to debt service, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due and payable.

Financial Statement Presentation

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund, commonly referred to as the "Rainy Day Fund," was created to assist in stabilizing revenue during periods of economic recession.

The School Aid Fund's purpose is to aid in the support of the public schools and the intermediate school districts.

The State reports the following major enterprise funds:

The State Lottery Fund accounts for the operations of the State's lottery, bingo, and charitable game operations.

The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Funds receive contributions from employers and provide benefits to eligible unemployed workers.

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

Governmental Fund Types:

Special Revenue Funds - include operating fund activities financed by specific revenue sources that are legally restricted for specified purposes. Examples include conservation, transportation, regulatory, and other activities.

Debt Service Funds - account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Capital Projects Funds - account for the acquisition or construction of major State capital facilities financed by bond proceeds and commercial paper notes.

Permanent Funds - report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that benefit the government or its citizenry, such as veterans, state park preservation, and others.

Proprietary Fund Types:

Enterprise Funds - report the activities for which fees are charged to external users for goods or services, such as the State's liquor sales. This fund type is also used when the activity is financed with debt that is secured by a pledge of the net revenues from the fees.

Internal Service Funds - provide goods or services primarily to other agencies or funds of the State, rather than to the general public. These goods and services include prisoner-built office furnishings; motor pool services; printing, reproduction and mailing services; information technology; risk management; and health-related fringe benefits. In the government-wide statements, internal service funds are included with governmental activities.

Fiduciary Fund Types:

Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds - report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the State's defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, and other postemployment benefit plans.

Private Purpose Trust Funds - report resources of all other trust arrangements in which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Examples include the State's Escheats Fund, gifts to the State, worker disability monies, and others.

Agency Funds - report assets and liabilities for deposits and investments entrusted to the State as an agent for others.

D. Fiscal Year-Ends

All funds and discretely presented component units are reported using fiscal years which end on September 30, except for the Michigan State Housing Development Authority and the ten State universities, which utilize June 30 year-ends.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets/Fund Balance

Cash and Cash Equivalents

On the Statement of Cash Flows, the amount reported as "Cash and cash equivalents" is equal to the total of the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Assets as "Cash" and "Equity in Common Cash," less the amount of "Warrants outstanding."

Cash

Cash reported on the Statement of Net Assets and the Balance Sheet consists of petty cash, undeposited receipts, deposits in transit to the Common Cash pool, and cash equivalents such as short-term investments with original maturities of less than three months that are used for cash management, rather than investing activities.

Equity in Common Cash

The State Treasurer maintains centralized management of most State cash resources (not including component units). From the perspective of the various State funds, the pool functions as both a cash management pool and a demand deposit account. The operations and investments of the Common Cash pool are described in Note 5.

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable represent amounts due to the State at September 30, which will be collected sometime in the future. In the government-wide financial statements, a corresponding amount is recorded as revenue. In the governmental fund financial statements, the portion considered "available" (i.e., received by the State within approximately 60 days after year-end) is recorded as revenue; the remainder is recorded as deferred revenue. Application of the measurability and availability criteria regarding taxes is described in Note 6.

Amounts Due From Federal Agencies

For most federally funded programs, revenue is accrued in the same period as related obligations are recorded. In certain programs financed entirely by the federal government, expenditures and related revenues are recognized only to the extent of billings received by fiscal year-end. This treatment, which is generally limited to certain programs within the Department of Education, understates both assets and liabilities, and expenditures and revenues; however, there is no impact on net assets or fund balance.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, primarily using the first-in, first-out flow method. Expenditures (governmental funds) and expenses (proprietary funds) are recognized using the consumption method (i.e., when used or sold).

Investments

Generally, investments are reported at fair value, consistent with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools. Short-term, highly liquid debt instruments including commercial paper, banker's acceptances, and U.S. Treasury obligations are reported at amortized cost. Additional disclosures describing investments are provided in Note 8.

Security Lending Collateral

Securities on loan for cash collateral are reported in the Statement of Net Assets. Liabilities resulting from the security lending transactions are also reported. Additional disclosures describing security-lending transactions are provided in Note 8.

Other Assets

Other assets include receivables, amounts held in escrow, and other types of assets not reported on other lines.

Mortgages and Loans Receivable

Mortgages and loans receivable are reported net of unamortized premiums, discounts, deferred loan origination fees, and allowances for possible losses.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, ramps, and similar items), are reported in the government-wide statements and applicable fund financial statements. Capital assets that are used for governmental activities are only reported in the government-wide statements. Capital assets are reported at historical cost or, if donated, at the estimated fair market value at the date of acquisition. In some instances, capital asset historical costs were not available; therefore, the costs of these assets at the dates of acquisitions have been estimated.

Interest incurred during construction is only capitalized in proprietary funds. Most capital assets are depreciated over their useful lives, using the straight-line depreciation method. However, the State's significant infrastructure assets utilize an alternative accounting treatment in which costs to maintain and preserve these assets are expensed and no depreciation expense is recorded. This approach is discussed further in the Required Supplementary Information portion of this report.

Additional disclosures related to capital assets and assets acquired through capital leases are provided in Notes 9 and 11, respectively.

Warrants Outstanding

Warrants outstanding represent drafts issued against the State Treasurer's Common Cash pool, which have not yet cleared. These are similar to outstanding checks; however, the issuing funds' balances in the pool are not reduced until warrants are redeemed.

Income Tax Refunds Payable

The amount of collected or accrued personal income tax revenues that will be refunded is estimated and accrued as a General Fund liability. Note 15 more fully describes this liability.

Prize Awards Payable

The State Lottery Fund makes long-term prize awards for certain games, most notably the lotto games. At September 30, 2005 long-term prize awards of $527.3 million were reported at a present value of $371.9 million, using discount rates ranging from 5.0 to 8.5%.

Non-installment prize awards and the portion of long-term awards payable during the next fiscal year, totaling $131.7

million, are included with "Accounts payable and other liabilities" on the Statement of Net Assets.

Deferred Revenue

In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements deferred revenue is recognized when cash, receivables, or other assets are received prior to their being earned. In the governmental fund statements deferred revenue is recognized when revenue is unearned or unavailable.

Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Long-term liabilities are more fully described in Notes 12, 13, and 14.

Compensated Absences

In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, compensated absences are reported as liabilities as required by GASB.

Employees accumulate annual leave (vacation) balances to maximum amounts ranging from 256 to 316 hours. They receive a 100% termination payment upon separation based upon their final rate of pay. The liability for annual leave is valued at 100% of the balance plus the State's share of social security and retirement contributions.

Employee sick leave balances accumulate without limit. Termination payments are made only upon separation from State service and only to employees hired prior to October 1, 1980. Payments at retirement or death are based on 50% of the employee's sick leave accumulation, times their last rate of pay. When separating for any other reason, employees are paid a percentage of their unused sick leave that increases from 0 to 50%, depending upon the balance of their sick leave hours. Sick leave is valued at 0 to 50% plus the State's share of social security contributions, based on the pay rates in effect as of September 30, 2005.

The State instituted a banked leave time program in fiscal year 2003-2004 whereby eligible employees work a regular schedule but receive pay for a reduced number of hours. The banked leave time program was continued in fiscal year 2004-2005. The unpaid hours worked accrue to a banked leave time account. Upon an employee's separation, death, or retirement from State service, unused banked leave time hours shall be contributed by the State to the employee's account within the State's 401k plans, and if applicable to the State's 457 plans. The banked leave liability is valued at the pay rates in effect as of September 30, the fiscal year-end.

In the governmental fund financial statements, liabilities for compensated absences are accrued when they are considered "due and payable" and recorded in the fund only for separations or transfers that occur before year-end.

Net Assets/Fund Balance

The difference between fund assets and liabilities is "Net Assets" on the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund statements, and "Fund Balance" on governmental fund statements.

Reservations

Fund balances for governmental funds are classified as either reserved or unreserved in the fund financial statements. Reserved fund balances reflect either: 1) funds legally segregated for a specific use, or 2) assets which, by their nature, are not available for expenditure. Unreserved fund balances reflect the balances available for appropriation for the general purposes of the fund. Note 21 provides a disaggregation of reserved fund balances.

F. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

Government-Wide Financial Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Activities, revenues and expenses are segregated by activity (governmental or business-type), then further by function (e.g., general government, education, transportation, etc). Additionally, revenues are classified between program and general revenues. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues, rather than as program revenue. General revenues include all taxes. Certain indirect costs are included in the program expenses reported for individual functions.

Interest on Long-Term Debt

Interest charges on the State's general long-term liabilities do not qualify as a direct expense of a function and are reported on this line, unless the borrowing is essential to the creation or continuing existence of a program. During fiscal year 2004-2005, interest charges on general long-term liabilities totaling $17.4 million were reported as functional expenses.

Fund Financial Statements

In the governmental fund financial statements, revenues are reported by source. For budgetary control purposes, revenues are further classified as either "general purpose" or "restricted." General purpose revenues are available to fund any activity accounted for in the fund. Restricted revenues are, either by State law or by outside restriction (e.g., federal grants), available only for specified purposes. Unused restricted revenues at year-end are recorded as reservations of fund balance. When both general purpose and restricted funds are available for use, it is the State's policy to use restricted resources first.

In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures are reported by character: "Current," "Capital outlay," "Intergovernmental-revenue sharing," or "Debt service." Current expenditures are subclassified by function and are for items such as salaries, grants, supplies, and services. Tax expenditures, which represent income tax credit programs that are in substance grants, are also reported as current expenditures. These are described in more detail in Note 15.

Capital outlay includes expenditures for capital assets. Intergovernmental-revenue sharing accounts for the distribution of certain tax revenues that are shared with local units based upon constitutional and statutory requirements. Debt service includes both interest and principal outlays related to bonds and payments on capitalized leases.

Revenues and expenses of proprietary funds are classified as operating or nonoperating and are subclassified by object (e.g., salaries, depreciation, and purchases for resale). Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating.

Other Financing Sources

These additions to governmental fund balances in the fund financial statements include resources and financing provided by bond proceeds, capital leases, and transfers from other funds.

Reimbursements

Reimbursements result when a fund originally making a disbursement receives resources from another fund to which the expenditure/expense is more properly attributable. For example, the State uses this method when the administrative costs of proprietary funds, discretely presented component units, or pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds are appropriated in the General Fund.

Interfund Services Provided and Used

When a sale or purchase of program-related goods and/or services between funds occurs, for a price approximating their external exchange value, the seller reports revenue and the purchaser expenditure or expense, depending upon the fund type.

Transactions between the primary government and a discretely presented component unit are generally classified as revenues and expenses, unless they represent repayments of loans or similar activities.

Other Financing Uses

These reductions of governmental fund resources in fund financial statements normally result from transfers to other funds.

G. Interfund Activity and Balances

Interfund Activity

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide statements. Exceptions to this rule are: 1) activities between funds reported as governmental activities and funds reported as business-type activities (examples include the transfers of profits from the Liquor Purchase Revolving Fund to General Fund and the Lottery Fund to the School Aid Fund) and 2) activities between funds that are reported in different functional categories in either the governmental or business-type activities column (examples include activities between the Department of Treasury [general government line] and the Department of Education [education line]). Elimination of these activities would distort the direct costs and program revenues for the functions concerned.

In the fund financial statements, transfers represent flows of assets (such as goods or cash) without equivalent flows of assets in return or a requirement for repayment. In addition, transfers are recorded when a fund receiving revenue provides it to the fund which expends the resources. An example is gas taxes collected by the Department of Transportation but expended by the Department of Natural Resources.

Interfund Balances

Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the Statement of Net Assets, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities.

NOTE 2 – FUNDS AND COMPONENT UNITS BY CLASSIFICATION

The following table lists all of the funds and component units whose balances are reflected in this financial report.

Operating funds which are subject to annual appropriation and for which budget and actual schedules are included in this report are identified by an "*". For each fund or component unit listed, the SOMCAFR page number of the first financial statement for that fund or component unit is shown in parenthesis.

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:

MAJOR FUNDS

Governmental:

General Fund* (p. 20)
Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund* (p. 20)
School Aid Fund* (p. 20)

Proprietary:

State Lottery Fund (p. 26)
Michigan Unemployment Compensation Funds (p. 26)

NON-MAJOR FUNDS

Governmental:

Special Revenue Funds:

Transportation Related:

State Aeronautics Fund* (p. 108)
State Trunkline Fund* (p. 108)
Michigan Transportation Fund* (p. 108)
Comprehensive Transportation Fund* (p. 108)
Combined State Trunkline Bond Proceeds Fund (p. 109)
Combined Comprehensive Transportation Bond Proceeds Fund (p. 109)
Transportation Related Trust Funds (p. 109)

Conservation, Environment, and Recreation Related:

Game and Fish Protection Fund* (p. 118)
Michigan State Waterways Fund* (p. 118)
Marine Safety Fund* (p. 118)
Game and Fish Protection Trust Fund (p. 118)
State Park Improvement Fund* (p. 118)
Combined Recreation Bond Fund - Local Projects (p. 119)
Combined Environmental Protection Bond Fund (p. 119)
Michigan Nongame Fish and Wildlife Fund* (p. 119)
Forest Development Fund* (p. 119)

Michigan Underground Storage Tank Financial Assurance Fund (p. 119)
Bottle Deposits Fund (p. 119)

Regulatory and Administrative Related:
Michigan Employment Security Act – Administration Fund* (p. 128)
Safety Education and Training Fund* (p. 128)
State Construction Code Fund* (p. 128)
Homeowner Construction Lien Recovery Fund* (p. 128)
State Casino Gaming Fund* (p. 129)
Second Injury Fund (p. 129)
Silicosis, Dust Disease, and Logging Industry Compensation Fund (p. 129)
Self-Insurers' Security Fund (p. 129)
Utility Consumer Representation Fund (p. 129)

Other State Funds:
School Bond Loan Fund (p. 138)
Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund* (p. 138)
Michigan Merit Award Trust Fund* (p. 138)
Children's Trust Fund* (p. 139)
Assigned Claims Facility and Plan Fund (p. 139)
Military Family Relief Fund (p. 139)
Miscellaneous Special Revenue Funds (p. 139)

Debt Service Funds:
Combined State Trunkline Bond and Interest Redemption Fund (p. 148)
Combined Comprehensive Transportation Bond and Interest Redemption Fund (p. 148)
Recreation and Environmental Protection Bond Redemption Fund (p. 148)
School Loan Bond Redemption Fund (p. 149)
State Building Authority (p. 149)
Michigan Underground Storage Tank Financial Assurance Finance Authority (p. 149)

Capital Projects Funds:
Combined Recreation Bond Fund - State Projects (p. 154)
Advance Financing Funds (p. 154)
State Building Authority (p. 154)

Permanent Funds:
Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund* (p. 158)
Michigan State Parks Endowment Fund* (p. 158)
Michigan Civilian Conservation Corps Endowment Fund* (p. 158)
Michigan Veterans' Trust Fund* (p. 158)

Proprietary:

Enterprise Funds:
Liquor Purchase Revolving Fund (p. 164)
Attorney Discipline System (p. 164)

Internal Service Funds:
Correctional Industries Revolving Fund (p. 168)
Motor Transport Fund (p. 168)
Office Services Revolving Fund (p. 168)
Information Technology Fund (p. 169)
Risk Management Fund (p. 169)
State Sponsored Group Insurance Fund (p. 169)

Fiduciary:

Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds:
State Employees' Deferred Compensation Funds (p. 176)
Legislative Retirement Fund (p. 176)
State Police Retirement Fund (p. 176)
State Employees' Retirement Fund (p. 177)
Public School Employees' Retirement Fund (p. 177)
Judges' Retirement Fund (p. 177)
State Employees' Defined Contribution Retirement Fund (p. 177)

Private Purpose Trust Funds:
Escheats Fund (p. 182)
Gifts, Bequests, and Deposits Investment Fund (p. 182)
Hospital Patients' Trust Fund (p. 182)
Michigan Education Savings Program (p. 182)

Agency Funds:
Environmental Quality Deposits Fund (p. 185)
Insurance Carrier Deposits Fund (p. 185)
State Treasurer's Escrow and Paying Agent Fund (p. 185)
Child Support Collection Fund (p. 185)

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:

Authorities:

Major Funds:
Michigan Education Trust (p. 36)
Michigan State Housing Development Authority (p. 36)
Michigan Municipal Bond Authority (p. 36)

Non-Major Funds:
Land Bank Fast Track Authority (p. 190)
Mackinac Bridge Authority (p. 190)
Mackinac Island State Park Commission (p. 190)
Michigan Broadband Development Authority (p. 190)
Michigan Economic Development Corporation (p. 190)
Michigan Exposition and Fairgrounds Authority (p. 190)
Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority (p. 191)
Michigan Higher Education Facilities Authority (p. 191)
Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority (p. 191)
Michigan Public Educational Facilities Authority (p. 191)
Michigan State Hospital Finance Authority (p. 191)
Michigan Strategic Fund (p. 191)
State Bar of Michigan (p. 191)

State Universities (1):

Major Funds:
Central Michigan University (p. 37)
Western Michigan University (p. 37)

Non-Major Funds:
Eastern Michigan University (p. 196)
Ferris State University (p. 196)
Grand Valley State University (p. 196)
Lake Superior State University (p. 196)
Michigan Technological University (p. 197)
Northern Michigan University (p. 197)
Oakland University (p. 197)
Saginaw Valley State University (p. 197)

(1) Michigan State University, the University of Michigan, and Wayne State University are not included in the State's reporting entity because they have separately elected governing boards and are legally separate from the State. The State provides significant funding to support these institutions; however, under GASB Statement No. 14 criteria, they are considered fiscally independent special-purpose governments.

NOTE 3 – BUDGETING, BUDGETARY CONTROL, AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

A. Major Constitutional and Statutory Provisions

Balanced Budget Requirements

Article 5 of the State Constitution mandates that the executive budget recommend spending limits for operating funds to the Legislature that are within available resources. Compliance with this is demonstrated in the executive budget and budget bills for each fiscal year.

Article 4 of the State Constitution mandates the Legislature to enact appropriations for each operating fund that do not exceed that fund's revenue estimates, including beginning unreserved fund balance.

Compliance with this requirement is demonstrated in schedules included in the annual appropriation acts, usually the "General Government" appropriation act. When it appears that revenue will fall below the estimates on which the appropriations are based, the Governor is required to recommend spending reductions as necessary to avoid a year-end deficit.

Local Spending Requirements

Article 9, Section 30, of the State Constitution requires that State spending to, or on behalf of, local units of government shall not fall below a specified percentage of total State spending. The percentage, recalculated effective with fiscal year 1992-1993, is 48.97%.

Final calculations establishing the State's compliance with this constitutional provision for fiscal year 2004-2005 are not yet complete. For fiscal year 2003-2004, the most recent year for which final calculations are available, the proportion of total State spending paid to local units of government was determined to be 62.1%, reflecting payments that exceeded the minimum required by $3.3 billion. The State expects that payments to local units of government will exceed the minimum requirement for fiscal year 2004-2005.

Revenue Limits

Article 9, Section 26, of the State Constitution restricts State revenues to a ceiling that is based upon revenues as a proportion of total personal income for the State. The base year ratio, determined in fiscal year 1978-1979, in relation to calendar year 1977 personal income, is 9.49%. Both the constitutional language and implementing statutes provide for other adjustments to the revenue and personal income calculations. If revenues exceed the limit by 1% or more, the amount in excess must be refunded to personal income tax payers and payers of the State's single business tax. If the limit is exceeded by an amount less than 1%, the excess may be deposited into the State's Budget Stabilization Fund. The calculations determining the State's compliance with this constitutional provision for fiscal year 2004-2005 are not final. For fiscal year 2003-2004, the most recent year for which final calculations are available, total State revenues subject to this limitation were beneath the constitutional limit by $4.4 billion. The State expects that total State revenues subject to the limitation will not exceed the limit for fiscal year 2004-2005.

Budget Stabilization Fund

The Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund ("Budget Stabilization Fund") was created in 1977 to assist in stabilizing revenue during periods of economic recession. This fund currently operates under Article 3 of P.A. 431 of 1984, as amended. In general, the law requires payments into the fund when real economic growth exceeds 2% and allows withdrawals from the fund when real economic growth is less than 0%. Funds can also be withdrawn when the State's unemployment rate exceeds 8% or upon appropriation to finance capital outlay or other projects, or for other purposes designated by the Legislature.

The following table summarizes the transactions for the fund for fiscal year 2004-2005 (in millions):

Beginning unreserved fund balance	$ 81.3
Interest Income	2.0
Transfer to General Fund	(81.3)
Ending unreserved fund balance	$ 2.0

The transfer to the General Fund was pursuant to P.A. 188 of 2005, Section 353c (16). This transfer was made to ensure a balanced General Fund budget.

Budgetary Overexpenditures

In the event that expenditures exceed authorization during a year, the department must request a supplemental appropriation for the amount overspent, if that amount exceeds their lapses or if they expect to make payments from prior year authorization in the next fiscal year. There were the following line-item overexpenditures of State departments incurred during the year, which represent noncompliance with State budget laws (in millions):

General Fund	
Human Services	$ 8.0
General Fund Total	$ 8.0

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND RESTATEMENTS

Reclassification of the Children's Trust Fund

The Children's Trust Fund, formerly reported as a permanent fund, was reclassified to the special revenue fund type because of legislative changes occurring during fiscal year 2004-2005 that impacted the amount required to be maintained in the fund and the amount available for appropriation.

The effect of this change as of October 1, 2004, was to decrease permanent fund current assets ($11.7 million), long-term investments ($14.3 million), current liabilities ($4.2 million), and fund balances ($21.8 million). Special revenue fund assets, liabilities, and fund balances were increased by like amounts.

Michigan Exposition and Fairgrounds Authority

Public Act 468 of 2004 created the Michigan Exposition and Fairgrounds Authority (MEFA), a discretely presented component unit. In previous years, the State reported state fair activities in a subfund of the General Fund. Net assets of $.3 million were transferred from the General Fund to the MEFA, as well as capital assets, accumulated depreciation, and compensated absences liabilities totaling $15.7 million, $6.7 million, and $.1 million respectively which were previously reported in the primary government's portion of the Statement of Net Assets. This change has been reported as a beginning balance restatement.

Net Pension Obligation

The beginning balance of the net pension obligation, reported on the Statement of Net Assets line titled "Noncurrent portion of other long-term obligations," was reduced by $24.3 million based on revised actuarial reports.

Capital Assets

Beginning balances were restated for capital assets to correct prior period errors in infrastructure and construction in progress. Infrastructure was increased by $48.0 million; construction in progress was increased by $31.6 million; and net assets invested capital assets, net of related debt was increased by $79.5 million.

NOTE 5 – TREASURER'S COMMON CASH

A. General Accounting Policies

The State Treasurer manages the State's Common Cash pool, which is used by most state funds. The pooling of cash allows the Treasurer to invest monies not needed to pay immediate obligations so that investment earnings on available cash are maximized. Investments of the pool are not segregated by fund; rather, each contributing fund's balance is treated as equity in the pool, and presented in this report as "Equity in common cash." Many funds, including pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, use their equity in the pool as a short-term investment vehicle.

All negative balances in the pool are reclassified at year-end as interfund liabilities. If the negative balance is considered long-term, the reclassification is recorded as an advance.

Statute or administrative policy determines whether a particular fund receives or pays interest on its balances in the pool. If a fund does not receive or pay interest, the General Fund receives or absorbs such amounts. Earnings on positive balances and charges on negative balances are allocated quarterly based upon the average daily balances of the various funds and the average investment earnings rate for the quarter. Accrued earnings of the pool are recorded as assets, with the accrual allocated to the various funds' equity in the pool.

Interest revenues on positive balances and interest charges on negative balances are reflected as revenues or expenditures/ expenses of each of the participating funds.

B. Investments and Deposits

The investment authority for the Common Cash pool is found in P.A. 105 of 1855, as amended. The State Treasurer may invest surplus funds belonging to the State in the bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness of the United States Government and its agencies and in prime commercial paper. Certificates of deposit are permitted in financial institutions whose principal office is located in the State.

The Treasurer invests excess cash in short-term investments (cash equivalents), mostly prime commercial paper. The law does not prohibit the Treasurer from entering into repurchase agreements; however, the Treasurer did not use these agreements in managing the pool in fiscal year 2004-2005.

Statutes provide for certain special state investment programs for which the General Fund is credited (charged) for earnings in excess of (under) those achieved by regular pool investments. There have been no principal losses because of these programs to date.

Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Program: This program provides for emergency loans to local units of government, and is the most significant of the special investment programs. The Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board, established by P.A. 243 of 1980, administers the program. The Treasurer may not loan more than a combined total of $5.0 million in any one fiscal year to qualifying cities, villages, or townships in amounts as approved by the Board.

In fiscal year 1999-2000 the Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board was authorized to approve the lending of up to $159.9 million to Wayne County to finance the payment of certain obligations to the State. The outstanding balance at September 30, 2005, was $48.6 million. The interest rate is reset July 1 of each year in accordance with the loan agreement. Loan repayments by the County are supported by provisions of the loan agreement and legislation that pledge the County's share of a portion of the State taxes collected on cigarette sales. There were no repayments on the loans in fiscal year 2004-2005.

Michigan Marina Dredging Loan Program: Public Act 280 of 2000 provides for a program under which financial institutions may make low-interest loans to eligible marinas for dredging costs necessitated by low water levels to accommodate the use of the marina by recreational watercraft.

Under this program, the Department of Treasury and a financial institution may enter into an investment agreement under which the Department of Treasury will invest the State's Common Cash with the financial institution at an agreed upon interest rate (generally 1.5 percent per annum). The financial institution will then use the principal to make a low-interest loan to an eligible marina.

The Act specifies that the maximum amount of a Michigan marina-dredging loan is $75 thousand per marina. The total amount of outstanding loans is statutorily limited to $20.0 million. The loans accrue interest at a rate of six percent, and the loans' terms may not exceed seven years. Other details about the loans are available in the investment agreement. The total amount on loan at September 30, 2005, was $127.5 thousand; repayments during the year were $73.2 thousand.

Michigan Sugar Beet Loan Program: Public Act 123 of 2001 provides for a program in which the State may make no-interest loans from the Common Cash pool to sugar beet growers' cooperatives for the purpose of buying the assets of agricultural processors who are in or have recently been in bankruptcy proceedings.

The Act specifies that the loans may not exceed $5.0 million in total, with loan periods not to exceed 5 years. As of September 30, 2005, the loans outstanding totaled $4.5 million and mature on February 1, 2007.

Public Act 342 of 2004 requires the State Treasurer, as part of the modification to the loan, to subordinate a loan of not more than $5.0 million to the primary loan of a sugar beet growers' cooperative (Michigan Sugar Beet Growers, Inc.) and relinquish any enforcement powers or authority that may exist under the current contract or agreement.

Agriculture Disaster Relief Program: Public Act 16 of 2002 created this program to provide loans to assist farmers and businesses suffering losses as a result of a disaster. Financial institutions (banks) making these loans can have the cost of the loan covered by (1) earnings on funds deposited by the State, or (2) a subsidy of the cost.

The maximum loan is $150 thousand ($200 thousand under certain circumstances) to farmers and $400 thousand per legal entity to businesses. The total amount the State may deposit under this program is $30.0 million. Of that amount, no more than $10.0 million may be allocated to qualified agricultural loans made to businesses. Details on what constitutes a qualified loan can be found in the statute. Loans must be made before October 1, 2002, and must be repaid by October 1, 2007.

As of September 30, 2005, the State had deposited a total of $2.9 million with three different financial institutions. Subsidy payments totaled $3.2 million and repayments totaled $37.9 million.

Assets and equities of the Common Cash pool as of September 30 were as follows (in millions):

Assets	
Cash on hand	$ -
Demand deposits	238.5
Time deposits - regular	-
Time deposits - Marina Loan Programs	.1
Time deposits - Agricultural Loan Program	2.9
Prime commercial paper - at cost	1,237.3
Interest receivable	1.6
Emergency loans to local units - at cost	49.6
Michigan Sugar Beet Loan Program	4.5
Total assets	$ 1,534.6
Equities	
Fund equities (net) in Common Cash (1):	
Governmental activities	$ 1,122.5
Business-type activities	71.0
Fiduciary funds	233.6
Discretely presented component units	107.4
Net fund equities	$ 1,534.6

(1) Negative equity balances in the pool are reclassified at year-end as interfund receivables and liabilities. Current balances are included with "Amounts due from other funds" and "Amounts due to other funds" and long-term amounts are classified as interfund advances. Note 17 summarizes interfund receivables and liabilities.

The following paragraphs provide disclosures about deposits and investments of the Common Cash pool, as required by GASB Statement No. 3 as amended by Statement No. 40. Please see Note 8 for information about deposits and investments that are not part of the Common Cash pool.

C. Common Cash Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the State's deposits may not be recovered.

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are:

Uncollateralized

Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or

Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the depositor-government's name.

The State Treasurer's policy requires the following criteria to lessen the custodial credit risk: all financial institutions holding the State's money must pledge collateral equal to the amount of the account balance for all demand and time deposits, to secure the State funds. A bank, savings and loan association or credit union holding State funds must be organized under the law of Michigan or federal law and maintain a principal office or branch office in the State of Michigan. No deposit in any financial organization may be in excess of 50 percent of the net worth of the organization.

At September 30, 2005, the carrying amount of deposits, including time and demand deposits, was $241.6 million. The deposits were reflected in the accounts of the banks at $241.6 million. Of the bank balance, $4.3 million was covered by federal depository insurance, $236.8 million was collateralized with securities held by the State's agent in the State's name, and $.5 million of demand deposits was exposed to custodial credit risk and was uninsured and uncollateralized. Compensating balances kept in demand deposit accounts to avoid service charges totaled $164.2 million at September 30, 2005.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of deposits.

Public Act 35 of 1997 requires State deposits be held in a financial institution which maintains a principal office or branch office located in the State of Michigan. The State had no Common Cash deposits subject to foreign currency risk at September 30, 2005.

D. Common Cash Investments

Types of Investments

Common Cash investments include prime commercial paper, corporate notes, and emergency municipal loans.

Risk
In accordance with GASB Statement No. 40, investments also require certain disclosures regarding policies and practices with respect to the risks associated with them. Custodial credit risk, credit risk, and interest rate risk are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Custodial Credit Risk
Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the State will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government and are held by either:

The counterparty, or

The counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the government's name.

The State Treasurer does not have an investment policy for managing custodial credit risk. At September 30, 2005 Common Cash investments were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or another counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

Prime commercial paper investments must be rated A-1 or P-1 at the time of purchase as rated by the two major rating services Standard and Poor's (A-1), and Moody's (P-1). Borrowers must have at least $400.0 million in commercial paper outstanding, and the State Treasurer may not invest in more than 10% of a borrower's outstanding debt. The investments are further limited to $200.0 million in any borrower, unless the borrower has an A-1+ rating, in which case the investment is not to exceed $300.0 million. The sugar beet loans are evidenced by unrated zero interest promissory notes.

Emergency municipal loans are evidenced by unrated notes held by the State in the State's name. At September 30, 2005, prime commercial paper investments were rated at A-1 or P-1.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

The State Treasurer's policy states that cash equivalents are invested in short-term fixed income securities with an average weighted maturity of less than one year to provide liquidity and safety of principal from capital market and default risk. At September 30, 2005, the fair value of prime commercial paper was $1.2 billion; the weighted average maturity was 14 days.

The State Treasurer does not have a policy for controlling interest rate risk regarding the Common Cash special loan programs described earlier. These loan programs are investments created through legislation. Although some interest rate risk exposure exists, this risk is not a consideration when entering into these loan programs.

NOTE 6 – TAXES RECEIVABLE

Taxes receivable represent amounts due to the State at September 30, for revenues earned in fiscal year 2004-2005, which will be collected sometime in the future. Amounts expected to be collected in the next fiscal year are classified as "current" and amounts expected to be collected beyond the next fiscal year are classified as "noncurrent." The receivables have been recorded net of allowances for uncollectibles.

Sales, use, single business, and income taxes are accrued to the extent that the related sales, wage, or activity being taxed occurred prior to October 1. Property taxes are accrued if the levy date occurred prior to October 1.

In the government-wide financial statements, a corresponding amount is recorded as revenue using the accrual basis of accounting. In the governmental fund financial statements, revenue is recorded using the modified accrual basis of accounting for amounts due to the State at September 30 (as stated above) that are considered "available" (e.g. received by the State within approximately 60 days after that date). Delinquent taxes are recognized to the extent that they are collected within 12 months. The remainder is recorded as deferred revenue.

Local units of government, as agents for the State, assess the State education tax, a state-wide property tax. The State education tax is levied on July 1 and is due and payable at the same time as local unit taxes levied on July 1. The State accrues state education tax revenue received by the State or the local units, on its behalf, during October and November. The accrued telephone and telegraph taxes are due December 1 and were received at approximately that time.

Taxes receivable as of September 30, consisted of the following (in millions):

Tax	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Total
Sales & use	$ 333.4	$ 661.7	$ 995.1
Individual income	1,654.2	203.2	1,857.5
Single business	1,559.8	-	1,559.8
State education (property)	-	1,371.6	1,371.6
Telephone & telegraph	49.0	-	49.0
Motor fuel	-	229.1	229.1
Insurance - retaliatory	70.8	-	70.8
Estate & inheritance	4.3	-	4.3
Tobacco products	101.6	68.1	169.7
Quality assurance assessment	70.7	-	70.7
Other	35.7	50.5	86.1
Penalties and interest	1,146.3	-	1,146.3
Gross taxes receivable	5,025.7	2,584.2	7,609.9
Less allowance for uncollectibles	2,053.3	458.0	2,511.3
Total taxes receivable (net)	$ 2,972.4	$ 2,126.1	$ 5,098.6
As reported on the financial statements			
Current taxes receivable	$ 2,737.9	$ 2,077.0	$ 4,814.9
Noncurrent taxes receivable	234.5	49.1	283.7
Total taxes receivable (net)	$ 2,972.4	$ 2,126.1	$ 5,098.6

NOTE 7 – JOINT VENTURES

The State participates in two joint ventures as described below. Joint ventures are not reflected as component units within this report because they do not meet the GAAP criteria for inclusion. Their separately issued financial statements may be obtained by directly contacting the applicable organizations. To obtain their phone numbers, you may contact the Office of the State Budget, Office of Financial Management, Financial Reporting Section at (517) 373-3029.

Great Lakes Protection Fund (GLPF)

GLPF is a not-for-profit corporation located in Evanston, Illinois. Its purpose is to finance and support research with respect to water quality of the Great Lakes. The eight states bordering the Great Lakes are eligible to become members if they make a required contribution to the endowment of GLPF.

Contribution requirements were established based upon water consumption and usage. Contributions to GLPF are permanently restricted and are not available for disbursement. Michigan is the largest contributor, having made a contribution of $25.0 million, constituting approximately 31% of the total. Michigan made its required contribution by issuing GLPF a general obligation bond authorized as part of the State's environmental protection bond program. No additional contributions from Michigan will be required.

Two members on GLPF's board of directors represent each of the participating seven member states. The states' respective governors select the board members. Directors control GLPF's financing and budgeting operations, within requirements established by the Articles of Incorporation. One-third of the net earnings on total contributions (after operating expenses) is granted to the respective states in proportion to their contributions to GLPF. Two-thirds of the net earnings are available to GLPF to make other grants. The State's equity interest in GLPF of $25.0 million is reflected as an asset in the government-wide statements.

Joint International Bridge Authority

The International Bridge in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan is a joint venture of the State and Canadian governments. The Authority consists of six people, three appointed by each government. The Authority oversees the operations and maintenance of the Bridge. The International Bridge Administration, an administrative entity within the Michigan Department of Transportation, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Bridge. The Authority reimburses the State for costs incurred to provide these services.

For the period ending December 31, 2004 (the Authority's most recently audited financial statements), its net assets increased by approximately $.8 million. The Bridge and the ancillary assets on Michigan's side of the Bridge, in addition to one-half of the balance of funds not required to pay liabilities, represent the State's equity interest. The State is obligated to pay one-half of any claims incurred by the Authority that are not covered by insurance or existing resources. The State's equity interest of $6.9 million is reflected as an asset in the government-wide statements.

NOTE 8 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

This note provides information for all deposits and investments except those of the Common Cash pool, which are described in Note 5.

A. Deposits - Primary Government

Custodial Credit Risk
In addition to equity in the Common Cash pool, some State funds maintain deposits with financial institutions. At present, only the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Funds (MUCF), the State Treasurer's Escrow and Paying Agent Fund, and the Michigan Educational Savings Plan maintain these deposits and are exposed to custodial credit risk.

The Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC) administers, under the auspices of the federal government, the deposits of the MUCF. Tax collections are deposited in a clearing account as required by the Michigan Employment Security Act. Refunds are paid from that account; after the clearance of vouchers for refunds, all other money remaining in the fund, less amounts needed for refunds and judgments, must be deposited with the secretary of the treasury of the United States of America to the credit of the State in the Unemployment Trust Fund, established and maintained pursuant to Section 904 of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1104. These deposits are maintained in the Federal Reserve Bank. At year-end, the carrying amount of these deposits, excluding those classified as investments, was negative $9.4 million, which was caused by a net book cash overdraft. The bank balance of the deposits was $15.9 million, of which $.1 million was covered by federal depository insurance and $15.8 was book-entry securities held by pledging custodial banks at the Federal Reserve Bank in the State's name.

The deposits of the State Treasurer's Escrow and Paying Agent Fund were reflected in bank accounts at $1.6 million; these deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized, and were therefore exposed to custodial credit risk. This fund was administratively created and is used to account for investments held in escrow by the State Treasurer as fiscal agent for hospitals that have defeased Michigan State Hospital Finance Authority (MSHFA) bonds. MCL 331.73g(1) allows that the deposits shall be held in trust by the State Treasurer or by a financial institution qualified to serve as trustee pursuant to a trust agreement entered into between the authority issuing the refunding bonds and the State Treasurer or the financial institution providing for the investment and disposition of the funds.

The deposits of the Michigan Educational Savings Program were reflected in bank accounts at $.6 million; $.1 million was insured and $.5 million was exposed to custodial credit risk. The program has no policy for controlling this risk.

B. Investments - Primary Government

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of investments of the primary government by investment type and in total (in millions) at September 30, 2005:

Primary Government Total Investments
(In millions)

Investment Types	Pension Funds	Deferred Compensation/ Defined Benefit Funds	Other Funds	Total
Commercial paper	$ 2,774.2	$ -	$ -	$ 2,774.2
Government securities	4,031.8	-	1,466.9	5,498.6
Money market accounts	-	-	210.6	210.6
Money market funds	-	182.7	42.6	225.3
Corporate bonds and notes	4,105.9	-	132.8	4,238.7
Mutual funds	105.7	1,885.2	875.7	2,866.6
Pooled investment funds	-	1,916.9	-	1,916.9
Equities	24,374.5	-	150.7	24,525.2
Guaranteed investment contracts	-	-	6.0	6.0
Funding agreements	-	-	150.5	150.5
International	6,160.5	-	-	6,160.5
Real estate	3,842.5	-	-	3,842.5
Alternative	5,807.8	-	-	5,807.8
Accrued income	125.8	-	-	125.8
Cash collateral	(174.4)	-	-	(174.4)
Unsettled investments	(54.6)	-	-	(54.6)
Total	$ 51,099.8	$ 3,984.8	$ 3,035.8	$ 58,120.3
As reported on the Statement Of Net Assets				
Current investments	$ 936.8			
Noncurrent investments	972.8			
Total Investments	$ 1,909.6			

As reported on the Statements of Net Assets and Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets

	Current Investments	Noncurrent Investments	Total
Governmental Activities	$ 210.6	$ 551.9	$ 762.5
Business-type activities	726.2	420.9	1,147.1
Fiduciary funds	1,786.1	54,424.6	56,210.7
Total Investments	$ 2,723.0	$ 55,397.4	$ 58,120.3

Authority

Investment authority for the State's pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds is found in P.A. 314 of 1965, as amended. This act allows the State Treasurer, as investment fiduciary, to make diverse investments in stocks, corporate and government bonds and notes, mortgages, real estate, venture capital, and other investments. The act has prudence standards and requires that the assets of a retirement system shall be invested solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries, and be made for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to the participants and the participants' beneficiaries, and of defraying reasonable expenses of investing the assets of the State system.

The investment authority for other State funds is found in their enabling statutes and/or their bond resolutions where applicable. Except as noted below, the investments of the non-pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds are comprised mostly of United States government securities.

The State Building Authority makes diverse investments as allowed by State statute and/or bond resolutions.

Investments of MUCF represent their interest in a U.S. Treasury trust fund managed by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Title IX of the Social Security Act, which includes deposits from the unemployment compensation funds of various states. MUCF is credited quarterly with trust fund investment earnings, as computed on a daily basis.

The deferred compensation plans are invested in mutual funds, U.S. Treasury strips, money market funds, and pooled investment funds. During fiscal year 2004-2005, the deferred compensation plans' investment activities were managed by a private investment firm, which invests as directed by members of the plan.

Derivatives

The State Treasurer is also authorized to invest a limited amount of pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds in futures contracts. Such investments were made in Standard & Poor's 500 and Standard & Poor's Midcap Index futures contracts during the year. At September 30, 2005, there was $174.8 million invested in futures contracts. Derivatives are used for a small amount of the pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund portfolios to provide additional diversification. However, derivatives are not used for speculation and they are not used to leverage the investment portfolios. Approximately 10% of the total pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds portfolio has been invested from time to time in futures contracts and swap agreements. The swap agreements provide that the retirement systems will pay quarterly, over the term of the swap agreements, interest indexed to the three month London Interbank Offered Rate (Libor), adjusted for an interest rate spread, on the notional amount stated in the agreements. United States domestic Libor-based floating rate notes were purchased in the open market to correspond with the notional amount of the swap agreements. The State Treasurer maintains custody and control of these notes. Swap agreements represent the largest category of derivatives used and total approximately 10.0% of the total portfolio.

Investment Pools

In July 2004, four state retirement systems' (State Employees', State Police, Public School Employees', and Judges') investments were contributed to an investment pool structure. A pro rata share of the entire pool represents each system's ownership of a portion of the investments in the State's pool.

Repurchase Agreements

As a matter of administrative policy, the State Treasurer makes only limited use of investments in repurchase agreements. No such investments were outstanding at year-end.

Risk

GASB Statement No. 40 requires certain disclosures regarding policies and practices with respect to the risks associated with investments. The custodial credit risk, the credit risk, the interest rate risk, the foreign currency risk and concentration of credit risk are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the State will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government and are held by either the counterparty, or the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the government's name.

The State Treasurer does not have a policy for limiting custodial credit risk. As of September 30, 2005, government securities with a market value of $50.0 million were exposed to custodial credit risk. These securities were held by the counterparty, not in the name of the retirement systems.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Short-term investment for the pensions funds are in prime commercial paper and follow the same policy described in Note 5 for this type of investment. The ratings at September 30 are included in the rated debt investment table.

All long-term fixed income investments, unless unrated, must be investment-grade at the time of purchase. Investment grade, as defined in P.A. 314 of 1965, as amended, includes: investments in the top four major grades, rated by two national rating services. The State Treasurer's policy is to use Standard & Poor's (AAA, AA, A, BBB); and Moody's (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa). The primary government's rated debt investments as of September 30, 2005, are presented below. Note that securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government are excluded.

Debt Investments
(In millions)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Rating S & P	Fair Value	Rating Moody's
Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds:				
Retirement Systems:				
Commercial paper	$ 2,191.5	A-1	$ 2,400.9	P-1
	99.4	A-2	99.4	P-2
	483.2	Unrated	273.9	Unrated
Government securities				
U.S. agencies – sponsored	2,499.1	AAA	2,499.1	Aaa
Corporate bonds & notes	698.6	AAA	698.6	Aaa
	951.6	AA	1,131.4	Aa
	1,681.8	A	1,475.2	A
	393.2	BBB	495.4	Baa
	316.7	BB	140.0	Ba
	64.0	Unrated	165.2	Unrated
International*	859.7	AAA	859.7	Aaa
	984.8	AA	1,684.7	Aa
	2,059.5	A	1,329.6	A
	100.0	BB	100.0	Ba
			30.0	Unrated
Equity*	50.0	AA	100.0	Aa
	50.0	A	-	-
Mutual funds	68.5	Unrated	68.5	Unrated
Total	13,551.7		13,551.7	
Deferred Compensation/Defined Contribution:				
Common trust funds	$ 1,053.1	AAA	$ 1,060.6	Aaa
	269.9	AA	269.9	Aa
	20.0	Unrated	12.4	Unrated
Mutual funds	53.1	AA	53.0	Unavailable
Money market funds	182.7	AI	182.7	Unavailable
Total	1,578.7		1,578.7	
Other Primary Government Funds:				
Government securities				
U.S. agencies – sponsored	$ 259.6	AAA	$ 259.6	Aaa
	6.8	Unrated	6.8	Unrated
Corporate bonds & notes	69.4	AAA	75.0	Aaa
	15.2	AA	-	-
	45.2	A	57.8	A
	3.0	BBB	-	-
Guaranteed investment contract	6.0	Unrated	6.0	Unrated
Mutual funds	212.8	AAA	212.8	Unavailable
	69.4	AA	69.4	Unavailable
	1.9	Unrated	1.9	Unrated
Treasury trust fund pool	631.0	Unrated	631.0	Unrated
Total	1,320.2		1,320.2	
Total Primary Government	$ 16,450.6		$ 16,450.6	

*International and Equity Investment types consist of domestic floating rate notes that are used as part of a Swap strategy.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of those investments.

The State Treasurer's policy states that cash equivalents are invested in short term fixed income securities with an average weighted maturity of less than one year to provide liquidity and safety of principal from capital market and default risk. At September 30, 2005, the fair value of prime commercial paper was $2.8 billion; the weighted average maturity was 38 days.

The State Treasurer does not have a policy regarding interest rate risk for long-term debt investments. However, the pension trust funds are invested with a long-term strategy with no investments with a maturity of less than one year at the time of purchase. The goal is to balance higher returns while accepting minimum risk for the return. Analyzing the yield curve on individual securities as compared to U.S. Treasuries determines, in part, what is an acceptable risk for the return. Therefore, market conditions such as lower interest rates result in shorter duration; higher interest rates result in longer duration.

As of September 30, 2005, the pension trust funds had the following long-term debt securities:

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds
Debt Securities
(In millions)

	Fair Value	Duration In Years
Retirement Systems:		
Governmental		
U.S. Treasury	$ 398.3	4.3
U.S. Agency - Backed	1,134.3	5.3
U.S. Agency - Sponsored	2,499.1	2.5
Total Government	4,031.8	
Corporate	4,105.9	4.1
International*		
U.S. Agency - Sponsored	50.0	.1
Corporate	3,954.1	.2
Total International	4,004.1	
Equities*	100.0	.2
Mutual fund - fixed income	68.5	4.4
Total	$12,310.1	
Deferred Compensation/Defined Benefit:		
Common trust funds		
Traditional GIC/BICs	$ 199.9	1.4
Buy and hold synthetics	43.3	1.9
Global wrap synthetic contracts	1,029.8	3.1
SSgA daily bond market index fund	70.1	4.4
Money market funds	182.7	.1
Mutual fund	53.0	5.1
Total	1,578.7	
Total Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds	$13,888.9	

*International and Equities contain Domestic Government and Corporate Securities as a part of their derivative strategies. The interest rates reset on a quarterly basis for these securities.

For the other primary government funds, fixed income is invested in a laddered, time-segmented structure allowing for intermittent cash flows as needed.

As of September 30, 2005, the primary government, excluding pension trust funds, had the following long-term debt securities:

Other Funds
Debt Securities
(In millions)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (In Years): Less Than 1	1 To 5	6 To 10	More Than 10
U.S. Treasury SLGS	$ 44.8	$ 11.1	$ 33.8	$ -	$ -
U.S. Treasury bonds	514.3	93.4	261.1	126.8	33.0
U.S. Bonds - backed	10.4	-	.4	1.6	8.4
U.S. Agency bonds - sponsored	266.4	-	28.7	173.9	63.8
Corporate bonds	132.8	-	25.15	57.9	49.8
Guaranteed investment contracts	6.0	-	6.0	-	-
Mutual funds	284.0	1.9	-	212.8	69.4
Total	$ 1,258.8	$ 106.3	$ 355.0	$ 573.1	$ 224.4

Foreign Currency Risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments or deposits.

The pension trust funds invest in various foreign securities. These investments are limited to 20% of the total assets of the system, and are additionally limited to 5% of the outstanding foreign securities of any single issuer. No investment is allowed in a country that has been identified by the United States State Department as engaging in or sponsoring terrorism. These limits are set forth in P.A. 314 of 1965, as amended. The types of foreign securities include equities, fixed income, mutual funds, and limited partnerships. At September 30, 2005, foreign investments were less than 5% of total assets of the systems; total foreign investments were $2.3 billion. As of September 30, 2005, the pension (and other employee benefits) trust funds held the following investments subject to foreign currency risk:

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds
Foreign Currency Risk
(In millions)

Currency	Country	Market Value (In U.S. Dollars): Alternative Investments	Equities	Equities - International: Equities	Derivatives*
Retirement Systems:					
Americas					
Real	Brazil	$ -	$ .4	$ -	$ -
Peso	Mexico	-	260.1	-	-
Europe					
Euro	European Union	338.9	1.4	67.9	168.7
Franc	Switzerland	-	32.2	-	25.8
Krona	Sweden	-	-	.4	15.0
Krone	Denmark	-	-	1.6	9.3
Krone	Norway	-	-	1.8	9.0
Sterling	United Kingdom	29.8	177.1	41.6	94.1
Asia/Pacific					
Dollar	Australia	-	-	.4	42.1
Dollar	Hong Kong	-	-	6.1	11.3
Yen	Japan	8.6	-	4.5	128.2
Dollar	New Zealand	-	-	-	1.9
Won	Singapore	-	-	-	6.3
Won	South Korea	-	-	-	24.7
Mutual Funds					
Various	Various	-	20.3	757.7	-
Total		$ 377.3	$ 491.5	$ 882.0	$ 536.2
Deferred Compensation/Defined Contribution:					
Mutual Funds					
Various	Various	$ -	$ 302.0	$ -	$ -
Total		$ 377.3	$ 793.5	$ 882.0	$ 536.2

*International derivatives' market value exposure to foreign currency risk is the net amount of unrealized gains and unrealized losses. Maturity dates on these investments range from October 2005 through September 2008, with an average maturity of 1.5 years. For more information, see the derivatives section of this note.

Concentration of Credit Risk
Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of a government's investments with a single issuer.

Other than obligations issued that are assumed or guaranteed by the United States, its agencies, or United States government-sponsored enterprises, the pension systems are prohibited by P.A. 314 of 1965, as amended, from investing in more than 5% of the outstanding obligations of any one issuer or investing more that 5% of a system's assets in the obligations of any one issuer.

At September 30, 2005, there were no investments in any single issuer more than 5% of the system's assets, nor were there any investments totaling more than 5% of the obligations of any one issuer, other than U.S. Government Securities as described above.

Pension trust fund investments represent 94.8% of the total investments of the primary government. Other large holders of investments were the State Lottery Fund and MUCF.

The State Lottery Fund investments, $514.3 million, are all in the form of zero coupon U.S. Treasury bonds. These investments are held to provide funding for deferred prize awards.

Securities Lending Transactions
Under the authority of P.A. 314 of 1965, the State lends securities to broker-dealers and other entities for collateral that will be returned for the same securities in the future. The custodian is not liable for any losses unless there is negligence or willful misconduct on its part. State statutes allow the State to participate in securities lending transactions, via a Securities Lending Authorization Agreement, authorizing the agent bank to lend its securities to broker-dealers and banks, pursuant to a form of loan agreement. During the fiscal year, the agent bank, at the direction of the State Treasurer, lent securities and received: cash (United States and foreign currency), securities issued or guaranteed by the United States government, sovereign debt rated A or better, convertible bonds, Canadian provincial debt, and irrevocable bank letters of credit as collateral. The agent bank did not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities delivered absent a borrower default. Borrowers were required to deliver collateral for each loan equal to: 1) in the case of loaned securities denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was located in the United States or sovereign debt issued by foreign governments, 102% of the market value of the loaned securities; or 2) in the case of loaned securities not denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was not located in the United States, 105% of the market value of the loaned securities.

The State Treasurer did not impose any restrictions during the fiscal year on the amount of the loans that the agent bank made on its behalf. The agent bank indemnified the State by agreeing to purchase replacement securities, or return cash collateral in the event the borrower failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. There were no such failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or pay distributions thereon during the fiscal year. Moreover, there were no losses during the fiscal year resulting from a default of the borrowers or the agent bank.

During the fiscal year, the State Treasurer and the borrowers maintained the right to terminate all securities lending transactions on demand. The cash collateral received on each loan was invested in a collective investment pool along with the cash collateral of other qualified and non-qualified tax-exempt plan lenders. As of September 30, 2005, the investment pool had an average duration of 45 days and an average expected maturity of 404 days. Because the loans were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with cash collateral. At September 30, 2005, the retirement systems had no credit risk exposure to borrowers. The collateral held and the market value of securities on loan for the State as of September 30, 2005, were $3.4 billion and $3.3 billion, respectively.

C. Deposits and Investments - Discretely Presented Component Units

Deposits
At year-end, the carrying amount of discretely presented component units deposits, excluding those classified as investments, was $158.4 million. The deposits were reflected in the accounts of the banks at $164.9 million. Of the bank balance, $143.9 million was uninsured and uncollateralized and therefore exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments
The investment authority for most discretely presented component units is typically found in their enabling statutes and/or their bond resolutions where applicable. Those component units that are financing authorities generally may invest in government or government backed securities and deposits. The Michigan Education Trust's investments are subject to an investment agreement with the State Treasurer that allows the Treasurer, acting as agent, to make diverse investments including stocks, bonds, notes, and other investments. Investment policies for the State universities are typically set forth by their governing boards and include a broad range of investment types.

Restricted Assets
Restricted investments on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets, totaling $346.8 million, represent amounts that are pledged toward the payment of outstanding bonds and notes.

The following table summarizes the investment maturities reported by the discretely presented component units (in millions):

		Investment Maturities (In Years)				
	Fair Market Value	Less Than 1	1 To 5	6 To 10	More Than 10	N/A
Deposits:						
Time deposits	$ 49.4	$ 41.7	$ 7.6	$ -	$ -	$ -
Government money market accounts	71.0	71.0	-	-	-	-
Investments:						
Commercial paper	128.0	128.0	-	-	-	-
Short-term notes	98.8	95.2	1.5	1.9	.2	-
Repurchase agreements	326.5	15.6	300.8	-	10.2	-
Government securities	1,949.3	1,037.9	499.0	210.7	200.6	1.2
Insured mortgage backed securities	217.4	2.2	6.2	.3	208.7	-
Government backed securities	190.3	18.6	4.2	2.1	165.5	-
Investment agreements	31.0	10.3	-	-	20.7	-
Corporate bonds and notes	296.7	16.0	117.6	143.6	19.4	.1
Preferred stock	1.1	-	-	-	.9	.2
Equities	92.7	30.6	2.5	-	14.4	45.1
Real estate	3.6	.7	-	-	2.8	.1
Venture capital & leveraged buyouts	18.0	-	-	11.7	6.3	-
Government money market funds	11.5	6.8	4.7	-	-	-
Mutual Bond Funds	339.1	171.2	133.6	34.1	.2	-
Mutual Equity Funds	693.7	234.2	-	-	228.0	231.5
Guaranteed investment contracts	943.0	-	426.7	6.9	509.4	-
Pooled investment funds	22.1	22.1	-	-	-	-
Other investments	15.6	.8	-	-	13.6	1.2
Total Investments	$ 5,498.8	$ 1,902.8	$ 1,504.4	$ 411.3	$ 1,400.9	$ 279.4

Less Investments Reported as "Cash" on Statement of Net Assets Net Assets	477.5
Total Investments	$ 5,021.3

As Reported on Statement of Net Assets

Current investments	$ 1,318.4
Noncurrent restricted investments	346.8
Noncurrent investments	3,356.2
Total Investments	$ 5,021.3

NOTE 9 – CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Primary Government

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Methods used to value capital assets
Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure items (e.g. roads, bridges, ramps, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns of the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date of donation.

Capitalization policies
All land and non-depreciable land improvements are capitalized, regardless of cost. Equipment is capitalized when the cost of individual items exceed $5 thousand, and all other capital assets are capitalized when the cost of individual items or projects exceed $100 thousand.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Items not capitalized and depreciated
The State possesses certain capital assets that have not been capitalized and depreciated, because the assets are held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain. These assets include works of art and historical treasures such as statues, monuments, historical documents, paintings, forts and lighthouses, rare library books, miscellaneous capitol-related artifacts and furnishings, and the like.

Depreciation and useful lives
Applicable capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method, with a half-year's depreciation charged in the year of acquisition and in the year of disposal. Agencies assigned useful lives that were most suitable for the particular assets. Estimated useful lives generally were assigned as follows:

Asset	Years
Equipment	2-25
Buildings	5-50
Infrastructure	15-40
Land Improvements	5-40

Modified approach for infrastructure
The State has elected to use the "modified approach" to account for certain infrastructure assets, as provided in GASB Statement No. 34. Under this process, the State does not record depreciation expense nor are amounts capitalized in connection with improvements to these assets, unless the improvements expand the capacity or efficiency of an asset. Utilization of this approach requires the State to: 1) commit to maintaining and preserving affected assets at or above a condition level established by the State, 2) maintain an inventory of the assets and perform periodic condition assessments to ensure that the condition level is being maintained, and 3) make annual estimates of the amounts that must be expended to maintain and preserve assets at the predetermined condition levels.

Roads and bridges maintained by the Department of Transportation are accounted for using the modified approach.

Capital asset activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005, were as follows (in millions):

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance (restated)*	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments and Reclass-ifications	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 3,113.7	$ 66.4	$ (2.0)	$ .4	$ 3,178.5
Land improvements	17.2	-	-	-	17.2
Construction in progress	1,327.1	375.7	(561.4)	(122.3)	1,019.1
Infrastructure	11,747.3	507.3	(108.9)	-	12,145.7
Mineral rights	19.8	-	-	-	19.8
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	16,225.1	949.4	(672.3)	(121.9)	16,380.3
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land improvements	111.0	.8	(1.5)	-	110.3
Equipment and vehicles	695.2	127.3	(93.9)	(34.7)	693.8
Buildings	3,150.7	144.9	(60.4)	39.4	3,274.7
Infrastructure	624.5	18.3	(2.5)	-	640.3
Total capital assets, being depreciated	4,581.4	291.3	(158.3)	4.7	4,719.2
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land improvements	(41.7)	(3.3)	1.1	-	(43.9)
Equipment and vehicles	(550.8)	(55.8)	38.2	5.8	(562.7)
Buildings	(1,108.9)	(94.4)	47.8	(1.1)	(1,156.7)
Infrastructure	(359.2)	(23.5)	2.4	-	(380.3)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,060.5)	(177.1)	89.4	4.7	(2,143.6)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	2,520.9	114.2	(68.8)	9.4	2,575.6
Governmental activity capital assets, net	$ 18,746.0	$ 1,063.6	$ (741.1)	$ (112.6)	$ 18,955.9

*Beginning balances for land, buildings, and equipment and vehicles in Governmental Activities were restated due to the transfer of the State Fair in the Department of Agriculture to a newly created component unit, Michigan Exposition and Fairgrounds Authority. Beginning balances for construction in progress and infrastructure were restated due to prior period errors. See Note 4 for additional information on these restatements.

Business-type Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments and Reclass-ifications	Ending Balance
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Equipment	4.8	.2	(.3)	-	4.7
Total capital assets, being depreciated	4.8	.2	(.3)	-	4.7
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment	(4.3)	(.2)	.3	-	(4.2)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4.3)	(.2)	.3	-	(4.2)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	.6	-	-	-	.6
Business-type activity capital assets, net	$ .6	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ .6

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows (in millions):

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
General Government	$ 22.4
Education	.3
Human Services	12.0
Public Safety and Corrections	50.1
Conservation, Environment, Recreation, and Agriculture	9.5
Labor, Commerce, and Regulatory	1.6
Health Services	6.2
Transportation	31.7
Depreciation on capital assets held by the State's internal service funds is charged to the various functions based on their use of the assets.	43.2
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	$ 177.1
Business-type Activities:	
Enterprise	.2
Total Depreciation Expense – Business-type Activities	$ .2

B. Discretely Presented Component Units

The following table summarizes net capital assets reported by the discretely presented component units (in millions):

	Amount
State Universities:	
Land and other non-depreciable assets	$ 97.6
Buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	4,047.5
Infrastructure	132.6
Construction in progress	87.9
Total	4,365.5
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,505.4)
Capital Assets, net – State Universities	2,860.1
Capital Assets, net – Authorities	143.3
Capital Assets, Total – Discretely Presented Component Units	$ 3,003.4

NOTE 10 – PENSION BENEFITS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The State of Michigan administers the following defined benefit pension plans:

Legislative Retirement System (LRS) - single employer
State Police Retirement System (SPRS) - single employer
State Employees' Retirement System (SERS) - single employer
Public School Employees' Retirement System (PSERS) - cost sharing multi-employer
Judges' Retirement System (JRS) - cost sharing multi-employer
Military Retirement Plan (MRP) - single employer

Each plan provides retirement, disability, death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to plan members. Each plan, except MRP, is accounted for in a separate pension trust fund and also issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for that plan. Those reports, except LRS, may be obtained by writing to the Department of Management and Budget, Office of Retirement Services, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30171, Lansing, MI 48909 or by calling the Customer Information Center at (517) 322-5103 or 1-800-381-5111. The LRS report may be obtained by writing to the Michigan Legislative Retirement System, House Office Building, Suite S0927, P.O. Box 30014, Lansing, MI 48909 or by calling (517) 373-0575.

As mandated by legislation, all new State of Michigan employees hired on or after March 31, 1997, are members of the defined contribution retirement plan as opposed to the LRS, SERS and JRS defined benefit plans. Employees hired before that date were given the option of remaining in the defined benefit plan or transferring to the defined contribution plan. The decision is irrevocable and transfers were completed by September 30, 1998. This was a one-time opportunity. With the passage of the legislation permitting the transfer, the LRS, SERS and JRS defined benefit plans became closed systems.

Plan Membership Data	LRS	SPRS	SERS	PSERS	JRS	MRP
Current active:						
Vested	23	1,048	30,974	118,520	292	1,210
Nonvested	1	665	2,796	202,537	10	9,930
Retirees & beneficiaries receiving benefits	268	2,726	45,801	151,706	552	2,934
Terminated members with vested deferred benefits	62	140	7,200	15,286	18	1,092

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PLAN ASSETS MATTERS

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employee and employer contributions are recognized as revenues in the period in which employee services are performed. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan.

Methods Used to Value Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national exchange are valued at the last reported sales price. The fair value of real estate investments is based on independent appraisals. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value.

Significant Investments

No investment of any of the pension plans comprises 5% or more of the net assets available for benefits. There are no significant investments made in securities issued by the State, nor are there any loans made from the pension plans to the State. Additional disclosures concerning investments are provided in Note 8 and, concerning State Treasurer's Common Cash, in Note 5.

FUNDING POLICY

The Legislature establishes the extent to which the employer and employees are required to make contributions and establishes the benefit provisions for each plan. Actual total contributions for pensions met or exceeded the contributions required by state law.

The Public School Employees' Retirement System (PSERS) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, State-wide defined benefit retirement system. Statute requires a reconciliation of required contributions and actual contributions in the PSERS. Public Act 158 of 1992 provides that any overage or shortage must be paid in installments over five years.

The contributions for judges in the Judges' Retirement System are non-employer contributions to cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension systems.

The contributions to all other systems are employer contributions to single-employer defined benefit systems. However, the State does not make actuarially computed contributions to the Military Retirement Plan (MRP). MRP benefits, which are funded on the pay-as-you-go basis, are paid from the General Fund.

Effective in fiscal year 2000-2001, SPRS, SERS, and PSERS use the valuation for the previous fiscal year for their respective reports. This approach is consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 25. Consistent with this approach the most recent actuarial valuation was performed as of September 30, 2004.

ANNUAL PENSION COST AND OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

*Current year contribution rates, annual pension cost, and related information for the current year for the State's single employer defined benefit plans are as follows (amounts in millions):

	LRS	SPRS	SERS	MRP
Required contribution rates:				
State	-	26.86%	16.31%	-**
Plan Members	***	-	-	-
Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation:				
Annual required contribution	$ -	$ 32.15	$ 308.21	$ 3.61
Interest on net pension asset	(.13)	1.34	21.29	.77
Adjustment to annual required contribution	.23	(.96)	(22.40)	(.82)
Annual pension cost	.10	32.53	307.10	3.56
Contributions made	-	26.61	256.43	2.80
Change in net pension asset/obligation	.10	5.92	50.67	.76
Net pension (asset) obligation at beginning of fiscal year****	(1.86)	16.71	266.15	8.99
Net pension (asset) obligation at end of fiscal year	$ (1.76)	$ 22.64	$ 316.82	$ 9.75
Significant Actuarial Assumptions used include:				
Latest actuarial valuation date	9/30/05	9/30/04	9/30/04	9/30/05
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age
Amortization method	Level percent of payroll open	Level percent of payroll closed	Level percent of payroll closed	Level dollar closed
Remaining amortization period	5 years	32 years	32 years	31 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market	None, Unfunded plan
Actuarial assumption:				
Investment rate of return	7%	8%	8%	8%
Projected salary increases	4%	3.5 – 93.5%	3.5-14.4%	4%
Includes inflation at	4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Cost-of-living adjustments	4% annual compounded (not compounded for legislators who first became members after 1/1/95)	2% annual non-compounded with maximum annual increase $500	3% annual non-compounded with maximum annual increase $300	3.5% for special duty retirants

*For MRP, information provided is based on most recent biennial actuarial valuation.

**For MRP, there is no underlying payroll of participants. Except for five special duty members, retirants receive $600 in annual pension benefits. Accordingly, the annual required contribution from the State is determined as a dollar amount, not as a percentage of payroll.

***For participants prior to January 1, 1995, the required contribution rate is 9.0%. For participants after January 1, 1995, the required contribution rate is 7.0%. All contributions are made to the Health Insurance Fund, as described in Section C.

****For SERS and MRP, the beginning balance was restated based on revised actuarial reports.

Contribution rates for the current year for the State's cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plans are as follows:

	PSERS	JRS
Required contribution rates:		
State	N/A	**
Plan Members	3.9*	5.93
Number of participating employers	717	165

N/A - Not available

*For those members who elect to participate in the "Member Investment Plan," the rate is 3.9%. Members hired after December 31, 1989, are required to participate in the "Member Investment Plan," and their contribution rate varies from 3.0 to 4.3% as salary increases.

**The State is required to contribute annually the greater of 3.5% of the aggregate annual compensation of State paid based salaries or required amount. However, the plan in the current year is fully funded; therefore, no contribution is required.

THREE YEAR HISTORICAL TREND INFORMATION

The following table provides a schedule of funding progress for the State's defined benefit plans (amounts in millions):

	Actuarial Valuation Date	(a) Actuarial Value of Assets	(b) Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	(b-a) Unfunded (Overfunded) AAL	(a/b) Funded Ratio	(c) Covered Payroll	((b-a)/c) UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
LRS							
	9/30/05	$ 157.5	$ 154.7	$ (2.8)	101.8%	$ 2.0	(139.2)%
	9/30/04	161.9	151.9	(10.0)	106.6	2.0	(494.4)
	9/30/03	165.0	147.4	(17.5)	111.9	2.0	(875.0)
SPRS**							
	9/30/04	1,117.7	1,255.8	138.1	89.0	119.7	115.4
	9/30/03	1,139.1	1,186.4	47.3	96.0	113.2	41.8
	9/30/02	1,141.3	1,135.7	(5.7)	100.5	124.4	(4.6)
SERS**							
	9/30/04	10,149.3	12,004.0	1,854.7	84.5	1,889.4	98.2
	9/30/03	10,440.6	11,761.1	1,320.5	88.8	1,859.6	71.0
	9/30/02	10,616.3	10,752.7	136.4	98.7	2,133.5	6.4
PSERS**							
	9/30/04	38,784.0	46,317.0	7,533.0	83.7	10,407.0	72.4
	9/30/03	38,726.0	44,769.0	6,043.0	86.5	10,044.0	60.2
	9/30/02	38,382.0	41,957.0	3,575.0	91.5	9,707.0	36.8
JRS							
	9/30/05	278.4	243.4	(35.0)	114.4	34.9	(100.3)
	9/30/04	286.9	236.4	(50.4)	121.3	37.5	(134.6)
	9/30/03	292.3	235.2	(57.0)	124.2	38.9	(146.6)
MRP*							
	9/30/05	-	40.6	40.6	-	.5	8,120.0
	9/30/03	-	41.3	41.3	-	.6	6,883.0
	9/30/01	-	38.0	38.0	-	.5	8,049.6

*Actuarial valuation performed biennially.
**The most recent actuarial valuation was performed as of September 30, 2004.

The following table provides a schedule of annual pension cost and net pension obligation for the State's single employer defined benefit plans (amounts in millions):

	Year	Annual Cost (APC)	Percentage Contributed	Net Pension Obligation (Asset)
LRS				
	2002-03	.1	-	(2.0)
	2003-04	.1	-	(1.9)
	2004-05	.1	-	(1.8)
SPRS				
	2002-03	27.1	95.9	14.1
	2003-04	27.4	90.5	16.7
	2004-05	32.5	81.8	22.6
SERS				
	2002-03	184.2	33.6	132.4
	2003-04	262.1	39.6	266.2
	2004-05	307.1	83.5	316.8
MRP				
	2002-03	3.3	79.5	8.0
	2003-04	3.6	74.7	9.0
	2004-05	3.6	77.5	9.8

The following table provides a schedule of annual required contributions for the State's cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plans (amounts in millions):

	Fiscal Year	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Percentage of ARC Contributed
PSERS			
	2002-03	812.9	85.9
	2003-04	978.0	71.3
	2004-05	1,023.3	75.7
JRS			
	2002-03	-	-
	2003-04	-	-
	2004-05	-	-

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GASB Statement No. 25 requires the disclosure of certain six-year historical trend information. This information, except for MRP, is available from the separately issued financial reports of the retirement systems. For MRP, this information is presented below.

Trend information is intended to help users assess the funding status on a going-concern basis, assess progress made in accumulating assets to pay benefits when due, and make comparisons with other public employee retirement systems.

Schedule of funding progress for MRP

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (b)-(a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
9/30/01	-	38.0	38.0	-	.5	8,049.6
9/30/03	-	41.3	41.3	-	.6	6,883.0
9/30/05	-	40.6	40.6	-	.5	8,120.0

Actuarial valuation performed biennially; plans with biennial valuations need not present duplicate information for the intervening years.

Schedule of Employer Contributions for MRP:

Year Ended September 30	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2005	3.6	77.5
2004	3.6	74.7
2003	3.3	79.5
2002	3.3	73.1
2001	3.0	76.1
2000	3.0	74.6

Actuarial information for MRP is provided in the annual pension cost and other related information section.

B. Defined Contribution Pension Plans

State Employees' Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

The State Employees' Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (Plan) was established to provide benefits at retirement to employees of the State who were hired after March 31, 1997, and to those members of the State Employees' Retirement (defined benefit) System, Judges' Retirement System, and Legislative Retirement System who elected to transfer to this plan. The Plan is administered by the Department of Management and Budget. The State is required to contribute 4% of annual covered payroll. The State is also required to match employee contributions up to 3% of annual covered payroll. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Legislature. Employer contributions to the plan for the year totaled $62.9 million. Participant contributions to the plan were $23.1 million. The reports may be obtained by writing to the Department of Management and Budget, Office of Retirement Services, 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30171, Lansing, MI 48909 or by calling (517) 322-5103.

The following investments represent 5% or more of net plan assets at September 30, 2005: Common Trust Funds: Traditional GICs/BICs, $56.5 million; Buy & Hold Synthetics, $15.2 million; Global Wrap Synthetic Contracts, $276.5 million; SSGA Daily Bond Market Index Fund, $48.2 million; Money Market Funds, $151.1 million; Mutual Funds, $35.8 million.

Effective September 30, 2000, the assets and coverage of members of the Michigan Judges' Retirement System were transferred to the State Employees' Defined Contribution Retirement Plan.

Component Units

In addition to the Public School Employees' Retirement System (PSERS), the State university component units participate in the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF). The TIAA-CREF is a defined contribution multiple-employer pension plan. The State university component units are required to contribute between 4% and 15% of annual covered payroll, as determined by each institution's employment agreements. The total contribution to the TIAA-CREF for all State university component units was $70.1 million for the year ending June 30, 2005.

Additional plan information may be found in the separately issued financial reports of the State university component units.

Effective January 1, 2004, the State Bar of Michigan assumed responsibility for the retirement plans of State Bar employees who participated in the State of Michigan's Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (Plan). All monies held in the Plan on behalf of participating State Bar employees were subsequently transferred to the newly established State Bar 401(a) retirement plan and 457(b) retirement plans. The State Bar of Michigan is required to make minimum contributions and may establish other benefit provisions for their retirement plans. The State Bar of Michigan's contribution to the new plans was $.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2005.

Additional information for the retirement plan can be obtained by contacting the State Bar at (517) 372-9030.

C. Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits previously described in this Note, State statutes require that the State provide certain postemployment benefits (OPEB) to many of its retired employees. Health, dental, and vision benefits as well as life insurance coverage are provided to retirees of all pension plans except MRP. These benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, except for LRS life insurance coverage, as explained below.

The LRS life insurance benefits are paid on an advance-funded basis. The actuarial cost method and actuarial assumptions are the same as for the pension plan, as discussed in Section A. At September 30, 2005, the actuarial accrued liability for life insurance premiums was $7.8 million with net assets available for benefits of $15.6 million. The expense for life insurance premiums was $.3 million in fiscal year 2004-2005.

The net assets available for benefits relate to residual balances from funding provided in prior fiscal years. Public Act 93 of 2002 created a health advance funding subaccount within the State Employees' Retirement System as a means to begin prefunding, on an actuarial basis, health benefits for participants in the System. During fiscal year 2004-2005, there were no pension contributions transferred to the subaccount.

Following is a brief summary of the other postemployment benefits as of September 30, 2005:

	LRS	SPRS	SERS	JRS	PSERS	TOTAL
Participants eligible for benefits	349	2,726	45,801	552	151,706	201,134
Contribution rates for current employees (% of payroll)	None	None	None	1.5%	None	
Percentage of pre-Medicare premiums paid by participants	None	5%	5%	5%	10%*	
Expense for year (in millions)	$ 4.2	$26.8	$322.8	$ .6	$706.0	$1,060.4
Net assets available for benefits (in millions)	11.9	3.2	48.8	(.1)	523.9	587.7

*The schools that employ the plan's members pay the employer share of health costs. PSERS retirees pay the same share of health care costs required from Social Security retirees for part B Medicare coverage until Medicare coverage begins at age 65.

Dental, vision, and hearing benefits are also extended to all retirees and their beneficiaries, for which retirees pay 10% of the health premiums.

NOTE 11 – LEASES

Accounting Policy

The State leases various assets under noncancelable leasing arrangements. Leases that constitute rental agreements are classified as operating leases; the resulting expenditures are recognized as incurred over the lease term. Leases that are comparable to purchases are classified as capital leases.

In the government-wide and proprietary fund statements, assets and liabilities resulting from capital leases are recorded at lease inception. The principal portion of lease payments reduces the liability; the interest portion is expensed.

For capital leases in governmental funds, other financing sources and expenditures are recorded at lease inception. Lease payments are recorded as debt service expenditures. (As explained in Note 3, for budgetary purposes, lease payments are only reported as expenditures when paid.)

Most leases have cancellation clauses with 1 to 6 month notice requirements in the event that funding is not available. For reporting purposes, such cancellation clauses are not considered in the determination of whether a lease is cancelable, because the likelihood that they will be exercised is considered remote. Some lease agreements include renewal or purchase options. The effect of such options is reflected in the minimum lease payments only if it is considered reasonably assured that an option will be exercised. Some lease agreements include escalation clauses or other contingent rentals.

The State has entered into a few installment purchase agreements. Because the amounts involved are immaterial, and the accounting treatment is similar, such agreements are reported together with capital leases.

Leases that exist between the State and the State Building Authority (SBA, a blended component unit) are not recorded as leases in this report. In their separately issued financial statements, SBA records a lease receivable from the State. Although payables and receivables technically exist between these parties, when combined for government-wide reporting, they are eliminated. A long-term liability exists on the government-wide statements for the bonds issued by SBA to construct the assets associated with the leases. Future payments to SBA are, therefore, not included in the schedules of lease commitments below. Note 12 provides information on the amount of the Authority's bonds outstanding and a schedule of debt service requirements.

A. Primary Government – Governmental Activities

Rental expenditures incurred under operating leases totaled $73.6 million during the fiscal year. Payments for capital lease principal, interest, and executory costs totaled $24.6 million, $28.6 million, and $15.3 million, respectively.

A summary of the operating and noncancelable capital lease commitments to maturity follows (in millions).

		Capital Leases			
Year Ended September 30	Operating Leases	Principal	Interest	Executory Costs	Total
2006	$ 29.3	$ 31.6	$ 35.5	$ 26.0	$ 93.1
2007	22.7	28.1	33.8	24.9	86.9
2008	17.9	23.6	31.6	24.2	79.4
2009	14.2	19.6	29.5	22.5	71.6
2010	9.2	19.0	27.6	21.3	68.0
2011-2015	13.7	74.6	116.3	89.1	280.1
2016-2020	6.4	73.6	81.4	74.6	229.6
2021-2025	2.2	70.2	49.0	62.9	182.1
Thereafter	-	65.8	17.8	69.5	153.2
Total	$ 115.5	$ 406.3	$ 422.6	$ 415.0	$ 1,243.9

The above capital leases relate to governmental activities which include the General Fund, special revenue funds, and the internal service funds. A liability of $406.3 million has been recorded in the government-wide statements for the capital lease principal. The historical cost of assets acquired under capital leases are included in capital assets on the government-wide statements at September 30 follows (in millions):

Land	$ 70.0
Buildings	425.4
Equipment	86.2
Total	581.7
Accumulated Depreciation	(214.8)
Net Land, Buildings, and Equipment	$ 366.8

B. Primary Government – Business-Type Activities

Rental expense incurred under operating leases totaled $.4 million during the fiscal year. There were no capital lease obligations.

A summary of operating lease commitments to maturity follows (in millions):

Year Ended September 30	Operating Leases
2006	$ .5
2007	.5
2008	.3
2009	.2
2010	.1
	$ 1.4

C. Discretely Presented Component Units

Operating lease commitments for universities and authorities totaled $57.9 million. Total capital lease obligations were $10.1 million, $2.5 million, and $0 for principal, interest, and executory costs, respectively.

NOTE 12 – BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE – PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

A. General Information

General Obligation Bonds and Notes

Article 9, Section 15, of the State Constitution authorizes general obligation long-term borrowing, subject to approval by the Legislature and a majority of voters at a general election. In addition, debt may be incurred without voter approval for the purpose of providing loans to school districts. General obligation notes to provide temporary financing for such loans are recorded as liabilities in the School Bond Loan Fund, a special revenue fund. General Fund appropriations are made to finance debt principal and interest requirements for all general obligation issues. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State.

The State Constitution provides that the Legislature may also authorize the issuance of general obligation short-term notes, the principal amount of which may not exceed 15% of undedicated revenues received in the preceding year. The State Constitution also provides that such notes must be repaid within the fiscal year of the borrowing. In fiscal year 2004-2005, the State issued general obligation notes to meet cash flow requirements of the General Fund.

Short-term debt activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005, was as follows (in billions):

	Beginning Balance	Draws	Repayments	Ending Balance
General Obligation Notes	$ -	$ 1.3	$ 1.3	$ -

Revenue Dedicated Bonds and Notes

Long-term bonds have been issued periodically for specific purposes, with the stipulation that financing of debt requirements is to come strictly from designated revenue sources. The transportation related debt is payable solely out of funds restricted for transportation purposes by Article 9, Section 9, of the State Constitution. The State's general credit does not support such issues.

In previous years, the Department of Transportation issued grant anticipation notes. The notes have variable rates that may bear interest at a daily interest rate, a weekly rate, note interest term rate, long-term interest rate, or an ARS interest rate.

The notes are issued in accordance with the authorization provided in P.A. 51 of 1951, as amended. The proceeds of the sale of the notes, together with investment earnings on the proceeds and other available monies, will be used to pay a portion of the costs to complete the Build Michigan II highway program, to pay capitalized interest on the notes, and to pay note issuance costs.

The principal and interest on the notes are payable solely from and are secured by an irrevocable pledge of the State share of all federal grants received each year under the Federal-Aid Highway Program. Payment of the principal and interest on the notes from the State share shall be subject to an appropriation each year by the Legislature in an amount sufficient to make the payments. As of September 30, 2005, principal payments of $428.0 million have been made on the notes. The amount outstanding at September 30, 2005, $172.0 million, is not disclosed in the table below.

Revenue bonds have been issued by the State Building Authority (SBA) to acquire and/or construct various facilities for use by the State or institutions of higher education. Revenue bonds have also been issued to finance equipment capital lease refinancings and acquisitions. In addition, the SBA issues commercial paper notes to fund capital projects prior to bonding. Short-term debt activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005, follows (in billions):

	Beginning Balance	Draws	Repayments	Ending Balance
Commercial Paper Notes	$ .4	$ 2.8	$ 2.9	$ .3

Note 13 provides disclosures regarding the bonds and notes payable of the discretely presented component units.

Bonds Issued and Outstanding

General obligation and revenue dedicated bonds issued and outstanding (excluding defeased bonds) at September 30 (in millions) are as follows:

	Amounts Issued	Outstanding 9/30/2005	Fiscal Year Maturities First Year	Fiscal Year Maturities Last Year	Average Interest Rate Percentage
General Obligation Bonded Debt					
General Obligation Refunding Debt:					
Series 2001 (Refunding)	$ 183.3	$ 171.2	2002	2016	4.76
Series 2002 (Refunding)	300.7	300.2	2004	2017	4.41
Series 2005 A (Refunding) (3)	86.8	86.8	2017	2021	5.00
Series 2005 B (Refunding) (3)	82.8	82.8	2013	2021	5.00
Series 2005 C (Refunding) (3)	21.1	21.1	2008	2013	4.17
Recreation and Environmental Protection:					
Series 1989 (1)	75.0	19.2	1991	2012	6.81
Series 1992 (1)	246.3	85.4	1994	2013	5.86
College Savings Bonds - Series 1992 Mini-bonds (1)	.5	1.1	2012	2012	6.50
Series 1992 A (1)(2)	13.9	6.5	1995	2013	6.17
Series 1993 (1)(2)	16.7	9.2	1996	2014	5.00
Series 1995 (1)	234.3	18.2	1997	2010	5.28
Series 1998 (1)	90.0	16.3	1999	2009	4.87
Series 1999 A (3)	81.8	19.1	2004	2010	5.47
Series 2000 (1)	60.0	14.9	2002	2011	5.24
Series 2001 (3)	56.8	31.9	2004	2012	4.82
Series 2003 (5)	10.0	10.0	2054	2054	0.00
Series 2003 A (1)(3)	200.0	200.0	2007	2021	5.00
School Loan Bonds:					
Series 1995	180.0	17.0	1997	2007	5.64
Series 1998	160.0	58.8	2001	2012	4.80
Series 2005 B (4)	362.5	362.5	2008	2025	variable
Series 2005 C (4)	113.1	113.1	2020	2024	variable
Total General Obligation Bonded Debt	2,575.5	1,645.1			
Revenue Dedicated Bonded Debt					
State Park Related:					
2002 – Gross Revenue Bonds	15.5	14.5	2004	2023	3.58
Total Revenue Dedicated Bonded Debt - State Park Related	15.5	14.5			
Transportation Related:					
Tax Dedicated Bonds:					
Michigan Comprehensive Transportation:					
Series 1996 (Series A Refunding)	22.7	19.1	1998	2014	5.07
Series 1998 (Series A Refunding)	38.6	37.6	2005	2011	4.81
Series 2001 (Series A Refunding)	27.8	27.8	2008	2022	5.01
Series 2002 (Series A Refunding)	89.6	56.3	2003	2011	5.07
Series 2002 (Series B)	82.3	23.9	2004	2012	5.13
Series 2003	35.0	22.3	2004	2023	3.61
Series 2005 (Refunding)	62.2	62.2	2009	2023	5.15
State Trunkline Fund Bonds:					
Series 1989 (Series A)	135.8	20.3	1994	2009	6.75
Series 1992 (Series A Refunding)	253.6	67.8	2000	2013	5.76
Series 1992 (Series B Refunding)	99.6	10.4	2000	2013	5.68
Series 1996 (Series A)	54.5	2.3	1998	2007	5.76
Series 1998 (Series A Refunding)	377.9	377.9	2006	2027	5.03
Series 2001 (Series A)	308.2	45.2	2003	2012	4.96
Series 2002 (Refunding)	97.9	73.4	2004	2022	4.71
Series 2004 (Refunding)	103.5	103.5	2006	2022	4.13
Series 2004	185.7	100.5	2008	2019	4.36
Series 2005 (Refunding)	223.0	223.0	2010	2023	5.10
Series 2005 B (Refunding)	378.3	378.3	2010	2019	4.81
Total Revenue Dedicated Bonded Debt - Transportation Related	2,576.1	1,651.8			

	Amounts Issued	Outstanding 9/30/2005	Fiscal Year Maturities First Year	Fiscal Year Maturities Last Year	Average Interest Rate Percentage
State Building Authority:					
1998 Series I Bonds (Refunding)	330.4	273.1	1999	2022	4.75
2000 Series I Bonds	147.9	128.9	2000	2022	5.24
2001 Series I Bonds (Refunding)	419.7	387.5	2003	2026	5.26
2002 Series III (Refunding)	215.2	205.1	2004	2027	4.56
2003 Series I (Refunding)	659.4	598.5	2004	2018	3.64
2003 Series II (Refunding)	392.6	386.5	2005	2030	4.42
2004 Series I	155.4	152.1	2005	2020	4.08
2005 Series I Multi Modal (4)	189.3	189.3	2006	2040	variable
2005 Series I (Refunding)	293.4	293.4	2006	2034	3.96
Total State Building Authority Bonded Debt	2,803.3	2,614.5			
Total Revenue Dedicated Bonded Debt	5,394.8	4,280.8			
Total General Obligation and Revenue Dedicated Bonded Debt	$ 7,970.3	$ 5,925.9			

(1) Public Acts 326 and 327 of 1988 and P.A. 451 of 1994 authorized the issuance of bonds totaling $800.0 million. As of September 30, 2005, $765.1 million of such bond proceeds had been received, leaving remaining authorization of $34.9 million. Sum of amounts issued in table differs by amount of bonds refunded or redeemed, premiums and discounts, and other issuance costs.

(2) The $13.9 million Series 1992A and the $16.7 million Series 1993, Recreation and Environmental Protection General Obligation Bonds, were used to provide a contribution of capital to the Michigan Municipal Bond Authority (a discretely presented component unit). An outside trustee for the Authority is holding the bonds as an investment of the Authority; no immediate cash proceeds were provided. The trustee receives the debt service payments on the bonds, which are negotiable instruments held to subsidize water pollution control financing provided by the Authority.

(3) Public Act 284 of 1998 authorized the issuance of bonds totaling $675.0 million. As of September 30, 2005, $414.9 million of such bond proceeds had been received, leaving remaining authorization of $260.1 million. Sum of amounts issued in table differs by amount of bonds refunded or redeemed, premiums and discounts, and other issuance costs.

(4) The Multi-Modal Series, Environmental and School Loan Bond Series, currently bear interest at a commercial paper rate and are remarketed at each maturity. For the future debt service requirements, interest was estimated at the interest rate in effect at September 30, 2005.

(5) In November 2002, voters approved a ballot proposal in which the State would issue $1.0 billion in general obligations bonds to provide capital, which is then loaned to local units of government for water quality improvement projects. Rather than issuing the bonds at public or private sale and receiving cash, the State "issued" $100.0 million in bonds to a discretely presented component unit, the Michigan Municipal Bond Authority (MMBA). Although no cash traded hands, MMBA (the registered owner of the bonds) is holding the bond document as collateral and issuing their own revenue bonds to generate the capital. This transaction allows the State's General Fund to defer principal and interest costs until future years when the bond is repurchased/redeemed. MMBA will fund the principal and interest costs of the revenue bonds until such time that they request the State to honor the general obligation bond document.

On December 18, 2003, the State issued $100.0 million in bonds ($10.0 million relating to Strategic Water Quality and $90.0 million relating to the previously existing State Water Quality Revolving Fund). The $10.0 million bond relating to Strategic Water Quality includes a repurchase provision that requires the State to repurchase all or any portion of this bond upon 10 days prior written notice from the registered owner, MMBA. The State anticipates at this time that if the bond repurchase was acted on, the State would issue long-term debt to finance the repurchase. This bond is being used as collateral by MMBA for the Strategic Water Quality bonds being issued by MMBA to local governments. For these reasons, the State has recognized the $10.0 million bond related to Strategic Water Quality as a liability in the entity-wide statements. The $90.0 million "bond" document issued for the State Water Quality Revolving Fund does not contain the 10 day repurchase provision that the $10.0 million bond does. Nor is the $90.0 million "bond" document being used as collateral by MMBA. For these reasons, the State has not recognized a liability for the $90.0 million "bond" document related to the existing State Water Quality Revolving Fund.

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Capital appreciation and convertible capital appreciation bonds are recorded in the preceding table and Section B at their accreted year-end book value. The table that follows summarizes capital appreciation bonds (in millions):

	Accreted Book Value	Ultimate Maturity Value	Fiscal Year Maturities First Year	Fiscal Year Maturities Last Year
General Obligation Bonds:				
Series 1989	$ 19.2	$ 23.6	1999	2012
Series 1992	15.7	20.0	2000	2012
College Savings Bonds - Series 1992 Mini-bonds	1.1	1.8	2012	2012
Series 1995	13.2	16.1	2001	2010
Revenue Dedicated – Transportation Related:				
State Trunkline – Series 1989 A	20.3	23.8	2004	2009
State Trunkline – Series 1992 A	67.8	84.9	2006	2013
State Trunkline – Series 1992 B	10.4	12.8	2006	2013

Refundings and Defeasances

The State has defeased certain bonds through advance refundings by placing the proceeds of new bonds (i.e., the "refunding" bonds in the table of bonds issued and outstanding) in irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not recorded as assets or liabilities in these statements and are not included in the other debt tables in this note.

The State has defeased certain bonds through current refundings in which the proceeds of the refunding debt are applied immediately to redeem the debt to be refunded.

The State has defeased certain bonds by placing cash with an escrow agent in a trust to be used for future payment on the debt.

The following table summarizes the defeased bonds outstanding at September 30 (in millions):

	Amounts Outstanding
Recreation and Environmental Protection:	
Series 1995	$ 157.5
Series 1998	50.4
Series 1999 A	56.1
Series 2000 (partial)	37.4
Series 2001	22.3
Series 2004 A	39.4
Series 2004 B	15.1
Total Recreation and Environmental	$ 378.2
School Loan Bonds:	
Series 1995	$ 103.3
Series 1998	69.1
Series 2001 C	45.9
Series 2002 A	30.9
Series 2002 B	46.5
Series 2003 B	3.3
Series 2004 A	203.2
Series 2004 B	25.4
Series 2004 C	22.0
Series 2005 A	59.2
Total School Loan Bonds	$ 608.7
MUSTFA Related:	
Series 1996-1	$ 104.8
Total MUSTFA Related	$ 104.8
Comprehensive Transportation Fund Bonds:	
Series 2002 B (partial)	$ 52.9
Series 2003	9.9
	$ 62.9
State Trunkline Fund Bonds:	
Series 1996 A (partial)	$ 45.2
Series 2001 A (partial)	245.8
Series 2004 (partial)	85.2
	$ 376.3
Total Transportation Related	$ 439.2

	Amounts Outstanding
State Building Authority:	
1994 Series II	$ 11.7
1996 Series I	42.7
1997 Series I	70.3
1997 Series II	243.8
1998 Series I	75.2
1997 Series A	4.3
2000 (MSP Phase II)	31.1
2001 (MSP Phase III)	41.6
2002 (MSP Phase IV)	29.9
1991 Series I	61.9
2001 Series I	103.0
2001 Series II	150.1
Total State Building Authority	$ 865.6

General Obligation

During the year, the State of Michigan issued $190.7 million of General Obligation Bonds Series 2005 A, B, & C maturing in years 2008 through 2021 with fixed interest rates to advance refund four prior bond series. From the proceeds, $22.3 million, was used to refund principal on General Obligation Series 2001, $54.4 million was used to refund principal on General Obligation Series 1995, $39.4 million was used to refund General Obligation Series 2004 A, $15.1 million was used to refund General Obligation Series 2004 B, and $59.5 million was deposited into the Combined Environmental Protection Bond Fund to fund environmental protection programs. As a result of these refundings, the State's debt service increased by $2.7 million over the next 20 years. The State achieved an economic gain of $5.3 million through these refundings.

Also during the year, the State of Michigan issued $475.6 million of School Loan Multi-Modal Bonds Series 2005 B & C maturing in years 2008 through 2025 with a variable interest rate. The maximum interest rate applicable to the Series 2005 B is 15% annually and the maximum interest rate applicable to the Series 2005 C bonds is 12% annually. From the proceeds, $436.3 million was used to refund principal on School Loan Bonds Series 2001 C, 2002 A, 2002 B, 2003 B, 2004 A, 2004 B, 2004 C, and 2005 A. $39.3 million was deposited into the School Bond Loan Fund to make loans to local school districts.

The variable rate refunded and new debt bear interest rates based upon various periodic market rates and are remarketed at each maturity.

Revenue Dedicated

During the year, the State issued fixed rate State Trunk Line Refunding Bonds Series 2005 and 2005 B for $601.3 million. The new bonds mature in years 2010 through 2023. The proceeds were used to refund $146.5 million in outstanding principal on State Trunk Line Series 2001 A, $85.2 million in outstanding principal on State Trunk Line Series 2004, and to retire $400.0 million of Series 2001 Grant Anticipation Notes. As a result of these refundings, the State's debt service decreased by $58.5 million over the next 27 years and the State achieved an economic gain of $12.5 million.

Also during the year, the State issued fixed rate Comprehensive Transportation Refunding Bonds Series 2005 for $62.2 million. The new bond matures in years 2009 and 2013 through 2023. The bond was issued to refund $55.2 million in outstanding principal on Comprehensive Transportation Series 2002 B and $9.9 million in outstanding principal on Comprehensive Transportation Series 2003. As a result of these refundings, the State's debt service decreased by $2.5 million over the next 19 years and the State achieved an economic gain of $2.4 million.

During the year, the State Building Authority (SBA) issued $293.4 million of revenue refunding bonds to provide resources to purchase U.S. Government securities that were placed in an irrevocable trust, along with $27.4 million of SBA cash and $21.3 million of issuance premium, for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of $315.0 million of bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net assets. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by $17.6 million. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt. This advance refunding was undertaken to secure more favorable interest rates, reduce debt service payments during the first 13 years of the 28-year bond amortization, and produce an economic gain of $24.4 million; however, if serviced serially through the maturity date of October 15, 2033, total payments under the refunding bond would exceed those of the refunded bonds by $117.0 million.

Debt Service Requirements

The following table summarizes debt service requirements for outstanding bonds (in millions):

	General Obligation			State Park, and Transportation Related		State Building Authority		Total
Fiscal Years Ending	Principal	Fixed Interest	*Estimated Interest	Principal	Fixed Interest	Principal	Interest	Total Principal And Interest
2006	$ 56.4	$ 54.1	$ 16.7	$ 49.5	$ 77.8	$ 82.1	$ 132.9	$ 469.5
2007	68.2	53.8	16.7	51.0	76.5	100.5	130.1	496.7
2008	77.5	50.8	16.7	64.7	74.8	105.1	125.3	514.8
2009	79.3	47.6	16.6	67.0	72.5	110.0	120.1	513.1
2010	85.1	44.1	16.6	99.8	69.9	115.5	114.5	545.5
2011-2015	493.0	150.8	82.3	505.6	283.2	666.1	475.1	2,656.0
2016-2020	417.8	45.1	76.3	555.2	148.6	589.8	298.8	2,131.5
2021-2025	370.2	1.8	30.4	289.4	27.2	370.4	181.8	1,271.2
2026-2030	-	-	-	7.2	.4	216.9	111.0	335.4
2031-2035	-	-	-	-	-	72.9	76.8	149.7
2036-2040	-	-	-	-	-	185.3	42.3	227.6
Thereafter	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Total	$1,657.4	$ 448.0	$ 272.1	$1,689.3	$ 830.9	$2,614.5	$1,808.8	$ 9,321.0

*Interest for Multi-Modal Bonds future debt service requirements was estimated at the rate in effect at September 30, 2005.

Interest to maturity for the State Building Authority will be significantly smaller than the amount shown in the above table because many of the bonds will be called prior to the final scheduled maturity date. The retirement of these bonds varies from project to project, as each bond issue is related to specific projects and any excess borrowing and accrued investment earnings are restricted to projects and debt service on the related bonds. State Building Authority debt service fund unreserved fund balances totaled $193.6 million at year-end. Most of this represents investments related to completed projects that will be used for debt service on the projects' bonds.

Some of the bonds of the State Building Authority carry variable interest rates and interest on these has been projected using an average interest rate.

B. Changes in Bonds and Notes Payable

Changes in bonds and notes payable for the year ended September 30, 2005, are summarized as follows (in millions):

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year	Amounts Due Thereafter
Bonds Payable:						
General obligation debt	$ 1,527.5	$ 750.8	$ 633.3	$ 1,645.1	$ 56.4	$ 1,588.7
Revenue bonds	1,443.1	669.8	446.7	1,666.3	49.5	1,616.8
State Building Authority	2,544.6	482.7	412.8	2,614.5	82.1	2,532.4
Notes Payable:						
Transportation related	600.0	-	428.0	172.0	-	172.0
Deferred Loss on Refundings:						
General obligation debt	(27.7)	(12.2)	2.6	(37.3)	-	(37.3)
Revenue dedicated debt	(13.2)	(21.0)	1.4	(32.8)	-	(32.8)
State Building Authority	(56.9)	(17.6)	7.5	(66.9)	-	(66.9)
Unamortized Premiums:						
General obligation debt	48.9	17.9	4.1	62.8	-	62.8
Revenue dedicated debt	46.2	58.6	4.1	100.8	-	100.8
State Building Authority	130.1	21.3	8.6	142.8	-	142.8
Total bonds and notes payable	$ 6,242.7	$ 1,950.4	$ 1,892.3	$ 6,267.1	$ 187.9	$ 6,079.2
Plus State Building Authority commercial paper notes reported as "Current Liabilities: Bonds and notes payable" on the Statement of Net Assets				334.2	334.2	-
As reported on the Statement of Net Assets				$ 6,601.3	$ 522.1	$ 6,079.2

NOTE 13 – BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE – DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

A. Bonds and Notes Payable

Bonds Payable

Bonds payable of the discretely presented component units are legal obligations of the component units and are not general obligations of the State.

The State universities and the Michigan State Housing Development Authority utilize June 30 fiscal year-ends. The remaining discretely presented component units have September 30 fiscal year-ends.

The following table summarizes debt service requirements of the discretely presented component units as reported in their separately issued financial statements, utilizing their respective fiscal year-end (in millions):

Fiscal Years Ending In	Principal	Fixed Interest	Estimated Interest	Total
2006	$ 382.7	$ 341.1	$ 5.4	$ 729.1
2007	274.6	331.2	5.3	611.0
2008	298.4	319.9	5.1	623.4
2009	315.3	295.3	4.9	615.5
2010	360.6	281.8	4.7	647.1
	1,631.6	1,569.2	25.4	3,226.1
2011-2015	1,494.8	1,192.0	20.4	2,707.2
2016-2020	1,487.0	849.7	14.2	2,350.9
2021-2025	893.0	521.5	8.9	1,423.3
2026-2030	640.5	353.4	4.2	998.0
2031-2035	478.0	235.0	.3	713.4
2036-2040	1,420.6	121.8	-	1,542.4
	6,413.9	3,273.3	47.9	9,735.2
Total	8,045.6	$ 4,842.5	$ 73.3	$ 12,961.4

Deferred amount on refunding	(86.2)
Unamortized discount	(.1)
Unamortized premium	158.1
Total principal	$ 8,117.4

Included in the table above is $576.0 million of demand bonds comprised of the Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority, $56.4 million, and the Michigan State Housing Development Authority, $519.6 million. Defeased bonds outstanding of the Michigan Municipal Bond Authority, Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority, and Michigan State Housing Development Authority are not reflected in the table above.

Notes Payable

The Michigan Municipal Bond Authority has short-term notes outstanding of $832.6 million as of September 30, 2005.

The Land Bank Fast Track Authority has long-term notes outstanding of $.2 million as of September 30, 2005. Grand Valley State University has short-term notes outstanding of $.2 million and long-term notes outstanding of $.4 million as of June 30, 2005.

B. Unrecorded Limited Obligation Debt

Certain State financing authorities have issued limited obligation revenue bonds which are not recorded as liabilities in these statements because the borrowings are, in substance, debts of other entities. The State has no obligation for this debt. Typically, these borrowings are repayable only from the repayment of loans, unloaned proceeds and related interest earnings, and any collateral which may be provided.

The Michigan Higher Education Facilities Authority (MHEFA) issues limited obligation bonds to finance loans to private nonprofit institutions of higher education for capital improvements. As of September 30, 2005, MHEFA had bonds outstanding of $400.7 million. Of the above amount, $6.8 million of bonds have been defeased in substance, leaving a remaining undefeased balance of $393.8 million.

The Michigan Strategic Fund (MSF) issues industrial development revenue bonds which are not recorded as liabilities. The total amount issued for the period January 1, 1979 through September 30, 2005, was $7.0 billion. MSF also issues taxable bonds which are not recorded as liabilities. The amount issued in fiscal year 2004-2005 was $9.7 million. These borrowings are in substance, debts of other entities and financial transactions are handled by outside trustees.

The Michigan State Hospital Finance Authority (MSHFA) has issued $5.7 billion of no commitment bonds as of September 30, 2005. Of the above amount, $1.3 billion have been defeased in substance, leaving a remaining undefeased balance of $4.4 billion. Economic gains and accounting gains and losses, resulting from in-substance defeasance inure to the benefit of the facility for which the bonds were issued, and accordingly are not reflected in the Authority's financial statements.

The Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) has been authorized to issue up to $800.0 million of limited obligation bonds to finance multi-family housing projects. At June 30, 2005, limited obligation bonds had been issued totaling $659.2 million, of which fourteen issues totaling $131.0 million had been retired.

MSHDA entered into several interest rate exchange agreements for a total of $481.2 million as of June 30, 2005, representing several bond series. In accordance with the exchange agreements, MSHDA pays fixed rates ranging from 3.5% to 7.7%.

The Michigan Public Educational Facilities Authority (MPEFA) issues limited obligation bonds to finance loans to qualified public educational facilities for capital improvements. As of September 30, 2005, MPEFA had bonds outstanding of $6.2 million.

C. Short-Term Debt Activity

Western Michigan University used its revolving line of credit to finance a new student information system. Activity on the line of credit during Western Michigan University's fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, was as follows (in millions):

	Beginning Balance	Draws	Payments	Ending Balance
Line of Credit	$ 6.9	$ 6.8	$ 4.6	$ 9.1

NOTE 14 – OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Primary Government

Other Long-Term Obligations

In general, expenditures and fund liabilities are not recorded in governmental funds for long-term obligations until claims, judgments, or amounts owed are "due and payable" at September 30. Expenses and liabilities for material claims and judgment losses are recorded in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements when the loss is considered probable.

Capital Leases

This liability is described in more detail in Note 11.

Compensated Absences

This liability is described in Note 1.

Workers' Compensation

The gross amount of workers' compensation liability, $158.7 million at September 30, 2005, has been recorded at its discounted present value of $106.6 million, using a discount rate of approximately 8%. The present value of the current portion of this liability is $23.7 million. In fiscal year 2004-2005 State agencies paid reimbursement for actual workers' compensation claims and administrative fees totaling $41.6 million.

Net Pension Obligation

This liability is described in Note 10.

Other Claims & Judgments

The governmental activity estimated liability for other claims and litigation losses, $443.5 million at September 30, 2005, includes amounts for litigation, such as damages in tort cases and refund claims in cases involving State taxes, transportation claims, natural resources and environmental quality claims, and other claims, in which it is considered probable that costs will be incurred. Also included is an estimated liability totaling $.4 million for arbitrage payable to the federal government for interest earned on bond proceeds. Where a range of potential loss exists, the amount recorded is based upon the expected minimum amount that will be lost if the State does, indeed, lose. The allowance also includes projections for highway related negligence cases based upon historical loss ratios. The State continues to vigorously contest all of these claims and the State may incur no liability in the individual cases involved. Therefore, the allowance for litigation losses may be overstated (to the extent that losses do not occur) or understated (if the State losses exceed the projected minimums which have been recorded). The maximum potential loss on the allowance for estimated litigation losses is not considered reasonably measurable.

The liability recorded for other claims and judgments within business-type activities represents overpayments by employers to the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Fund totaling $43.4 million.

Durant Settlement

The reported estimated liability for litigation losses includes the Donald Durant, et al v State of Michigan, et al consolidated cases, which totaled $331.7 million at September 30, 2005. This amount will, over time, be paid to each "non-Durant" school district for its underfunded State mandated program costs if certain requirements are met. See Note 23 for additional disclosure regarding the Durant case and other contingencies.

Changes in Other Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2005, are summarized as follows (in millions):

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance (restated)	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year	Amounts Due Thereafter
Other Long-term Obligations:						
Capital lease obligations	$ 423.0	$ 19.1	$ 35.9	$ 406.3	$ 31.6	$ 374.7
Compensated absences	494.3	323.3	269.2	548.4	50.7	497.7
Workers' compensation	106.5	23.8	23.7	106.6	23.7	82.9
Net pension obligations	291.8	57.4	-	349.2	-	349.2
Other claims & judgments	414.9	49.7	21.2	443.5	84.0	359.5
Durant settlement	353.6	34.9	56.8	331.7	66.5	265.2
Total Governmental Activities	$ 2,084.2	$ 508.3	$ 406.7	$ 2,185.8	$ 256.6	$ 1,929.2
Business-type Activities						
Other Long-term Obligations:						
Lottery prize awards*	$ 530.0	$ 36.9	$ 103.6	$ 463.4	$ 91.4	$ 371.9
Compensated absences	2.8	1.6	1.2	3.2	.4	2.8
Other claims & judgments	42.9	43.4	42.9	43.4	-	43.4
Total Business-type Activities	$ 575.7	$ 81.9	$ 147.7	$ 509.9	$ 91.8	$ 418.1

*The amounts due within one year are included with "Accounts payable and other liabilities" on the Statement of Net Assets.

The General Fund, special revenue, and internal service funds in which the leases are recorded will liquidate the capital lease obligations. The compensated absence and workers' compensation liabilities will be liquidated by the applicable governmental and internal service funds that account for the salaries and wages of the related employees. The net pension obligations will be liquidated by the State's governmental and internal service funds that contribute toward the pension funds, based on the statutorily required contribution rates. The School Aid Fund will liquidate the Durant settlement. Other claims and judgments attributable to governmental activities will generally be liquidated by the General Fund and transportation related special revenue funds.

B. Discretely Presented Component Units

Michigan Education Trust (MET)

MET offers contracts, which for actuarially determined amounts, provide future tuition at State institutions of higher education. Contract provisions also allow the benefits to be used at private or out-of-state institutions, with the amount provided being based upon rates charged by the State's public institutions of higher education. The tuition payments are made by MET as a separate legal entity and these contracts are not considered obligations of the State. The Legislature is not obligated to provide appropriations should losses occur. The statutes and contracts provide for refunds to the participants if MET becomes actuarially unsound. Liabilities have been recorded on the statement of net assets for the actuarial present value of future tuition benefit obligations.

The 1988, 1989, and 1990 enrollments are known as Plans B and C. Enrollments after November 1995 are known as Plan D.

The actuarial report on the status of MET Plans B and C, as of September 30, 2005, shows the actuarial present value of future tuition obligations to be $549.5 million, as compared to the actuarially determined market value of assets available of $576.0 million. The actuarial assumptions used include: a projected tuition increase rate of 7% for the years through 2011 and 7.3% for subsequent years; and a discount rate of 5%.

The actuarial report on the status of MET Plan D, as of September 30, 2005, shows the actuarial present value of future tuition obligations to be $445.1 million, as compared to the actuarially determined market value of assets available of $400.8 million. The actuarial assumptions used include: a projected tuition increase rate of 7% for the years through 2011 and 7.3% for subsequent years; and a discount rate of 7.25%.

During 2000 MET changed the balance sheet presentation of the tuition benefit obligation by increasing the liability to include the present value of future contract payments expected to be collected from installment contract purchasers. There was no effect on net income or retained earnings as a result of the reclassification.

On November 8, 1994, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled that MET is an integral part of the State of Michigan and, thus, the investment income realized by MET is not currently subject to federal income tax. On August 20, 1996, the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 (the "1996 Tax Act") was signed into law which included a provision adding a new section to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 defining "qualified state tuition programs." A qualified state tuition program is generally exempt from income tax, but is subject to unrelated business income tax. MET has no unrelated business income. Distributions made in excess of qualified higher education expenses (whether to the refund designee, beneficiary, or to a college on behalf of the beneficiary) are taxable income to the beneficiary or the refund designee. In May 1997, MET submitted a request for ruling to the IRS for verification that MET is in compliance with the 1996 Tax Act. On December 23, 1997, the IRS issued a favorable ruling which confirms that MET is in compliance with the Act.

NOTE 15 – INCOME TAX CREDITS AND REFUNDS

A. Income Tax Credits

The Michigan Income Tax Act provides for several types of tax credits. Some credits are accounted for as revenue reductions for financial reporting purposes while others are reported as expenditures. Revenue reductions are reported for those income tax credits that are limited by the amount of an individual's tax liability before considering such credits. To the extent these nonrefundable credits will generate future year payments, they are accrued as income tax refund liabilities together with estimated overwithholdings.

Expenditures are reported for those credits which can be received even if they exceed the individual's tax liability. For these refundable credits, the substance of the transaction is that the State is making a grant payment using the income tax system as a filing and payment mechanism. The amount of credit received is not a part of the determination of tax liability. The State's property tax is the primary credit that falls into this category. Expenditures for this credit are recognized in the year the tax returns are filed and recipients claim the credit.

The following table summarizes the various credits, reported as an expense/expenditure on the "Tax credits" line in the government-wide and fund financial statements (in millions).

Property tax credits:	
General homestead	$ 440.7
Senior citizens	307.5
Farmland preservation	30.0
Other property tax credits	35.6
Subtotal - property tax credits	813.8
Adoption credit	1.5
Total tax expenditures	$ 815.3

B. Income Tax Refunds Payable

The $681.7 million reported as a liability on the "Income tax refunds payable" line in the government-wide and fund financial statements includes: projected refund estimates for overwithholding and tax credits reported as revenue reductions, actual refunds made in October and November, and accruals for known income tax litigation losses.

NOTE 16 – DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The State offers its employees (excluding university employees) two deferred compensation plans to allow a portion of their salary to be deferred until future years. Executive Order 1999-7 transferred administrative oversight of the plans, labeled 457 and 401k after sections of the Internal Revenue Code, to the Department of Management and Budget. Day-to-day operations of the plans have been contracted to a third-party; however, the State Treasurer oversees investment options. The 457 plan and the 401k plan are combined for reporting purposes under the heading of "State Employees' Deferred Compensation Funds."

The State makes no contribution to the 457 plan. Generally, the State does not make matching contributions to the 401k plan; however, the State has occasionally made matching contributions to the 401k plan as part of certain employees' compensation packages.

To expand investment options, three investment tiers were developed and made available to participants on July 1, 1997. Participants invest their contributions and accumulated earnings by selecting mutual funds in one or more of the investment tiers. Employees may, at any time, transfer accumulated balances and future contributions among mutual funds in the investment tiers. Investment earnings, net of administrative charges, are credited to the participants proportionally, based upon their balances in the plan.

The 401k plan includes loan provisions. Loans to participants are recorded as assets. The 457 plan does not include loan provisions.

Net assets available for plan benefits for the 457 plan and the 401k plan at September 30, 2005, were $1.9 and $1.6 billion, respectively.

NOTE 17 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

A. Primary Government

The balances of current interfund receivables and payables as of September 30 were (in millions):

	Due To						
Due From	General Fund	School Aid Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Unemployment Compensation Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$ 781.1	$ 1.4	$ 8.5	$ 28.7	$ 819.6
School Aid Fund	1,549.3	-	-	-	-	-	1,549.3
Non-major Governmental Funds	17.4	-	107.0	.1	1.1	3.6	129.2
State Lottery Fund	-	10.6	-	-	-	.1	10.7
Unemployment Compensation Funds	5.8	-	.2	3.5	-	-	9.5
Non-major Enterprise Funds	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1
Internal Service Funds	-	-	-	-	7.4	1.4	8.8
Fiduciary Funds	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
Total	$ 1,573.6	$ 10.6	$ 888.3	$ 5.0	$ 17.0	$ 33.9	$ 2,528.3

Interfund receivables and payables are recorded for 1) borrowings to eliminate negative balances in the Common Cash pool, as described in Note 5, 2) payroll liabilities for group insurance and retirement, and 3) tax accrual distributions for taxes collected in the following fiscal year.

Not included in the table above are the following interfund advances, which are not expected to be repaid within one year: $7.0 million due from the Correctional Industries Revolving Fund (an internal service fund) to the General Fund for amounts loaned for capital construction and $19.8 million due from the Blue Water Bridge Fund to the State Trunkline Fund (both reported as part of the State Trunkline Fund, a special revenue fund) for federal funds loaned for bridge construction.

B. Discretely Presented Component Units

Receivables and related liabilities between the primary government and the discretely presented component units, do not agree because the Michigan State Housing Development Authority and the ten State universities have a June 30 fiscal year-end.

NOTE 18 – INTERFUND COMMITMENTS

Michigan State Waterways Fund
In fiscal year 2002-2003, P.A. 746 of 2002, required the transfer of $7.8 million from the Michigan State Waterways Fund to the General Fund. The Act states that in the future the General Fund is to provide reimbursement. Interfund receivables and payables are not recorded for this commitment, because there is no repayment schedule and the repayment is considered long-term and budgetary in nature.

Mackinac Bridge Authority
The Mackinac Bridge Authority, a discretely presented component unit, has over the years received $75.3 million of subsidies, including $12.3 million for operations and $63.0 million for debt service. These subsidies were provided by the State Trunkline and Michigan Transportation funds, respectively, both of which are special revenue funds.

State statutes require that the Authority continue charging bridge tolls and begin repaying the State funds for the subsidies provided. These repayments are to continue until such time as the subsidies have been completely returned. The Authority has not recorded a liability and the State funds have not recorded receivables for these subsidies because: the reimbursements are contingent upon future net revenues, there is no repayment schedule, and the repayment commitment is long-term and budgetary in nature. Repayments may be authorized by the Authority, after consideration of the Authority's annual needs for its operations and planned repairs and improvements.

As of September 30, 2005, the Authority has repaid a total of $10.5 million of the advance from the Michigan Transportation Fund, leaving a balance of $52.5 million. No repayments have been made on the advance from the State Trunkline Fund.

NOTE 19 – TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended September 30, 2005, consisted of the following (in millions):

	Transferred To			
Transferred From	General Fund	School Aid Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ 164.1	$ 311.8	$ 475.9
Budget Stabilization Fund	81.3	-	-	81.3
School Aid Fund	-	-	41.1	41.1
Non-major Governmental Funds	197.3	-	1,267.9	1,465.2
State Lottery Fund	12.7	667.6	-	680.3
Unemployment Compensation Funds	26.2	-	6.4	32.6
Non-major Enterprise Funds	146.3	-	-	146.3
Internal Service Funds	1.3	-	-	1.3
Fiduciary Funds	.1	-	-	.1
Total	$ 465.2	$ 831.7	$ 1,627.2	$ 2,924.1

Transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute requires to collect them to the fund that statute requires to expend them, 2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, 3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, 4) move profits from the Liquor Purchase Revolving Fund and the State Lottery Fund as required by law, 5) transfer budgetary surpluses from the General Fund to the Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund or transfer accumulated surpluses from the Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund to other funds when necessary, and 6) transfer accumulated surpluses from other funds to the General Fund when authorized by statute.

In the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005, the State recorded transfers of $81.3 million from the Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund to the General Fund. These transfers were made in accordance with P.A. 188 of 2005, Section 353c (16), to help balance the General Fund budget.

NOTE 20 – FUND DEFICITS

A. Primary Government

Governmental Funds

The Advance Financing Funds, a capital projects fund, had a fund balance deficit of $24.1 million. The deficit was caused by expenditures for projects for which bonds have not yet been issued and for expenditures incurred to improve State-owned sites that have not been sold.

The State Building Authority, a capital projects fund, had a fund balance deficit of $327.5 million. The deficit resulted because the issuance of commercial paper represents a fund liability and the corresponding construction projects are not reported as assets in the fund.

Proprietary Funds

The Information Technology Fund, an internal service fund, had a fund balance deficit of $.2 million. The deficit resulted because rates charged were insufficient to cover expenses incurred.

The Office Services Revolving Fund, an internal service fund, had a fund balance deficit of $4.6 million. The deficit resulted because rates charged were insufficient to cover expenses incurred. The rates were increased in fiscal year 2006 to eliminate the deficit.

B. Discretely Presented Component Units

All discretely presented component units have positive net asset balances as of September 30, 2005, with the exception of the Michigan Education Trust (MET) and Michigan Broadband Development Authority (MBDA). MET's fund deficit of $17.9 million was caused by interest earnings in the last year that were less than expected, and tuition and fee increases in the last year that were greater than expected. MBDA's fund deficit of $14.5 million was caused by expenses for projects for which not all corresponding revenue was received.

NOTE 21 – FUND BALANCES

A. Reservations - Primary Government

The line entitled "Reserved fund balance" on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet at September 30 consists of the following (in millions):

	General Fund	School Aid Fund	Other Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Permanent Funds	Total
Budgetary carry-forwards:						
Encumbrances	$ 37.8	$ .7	$ 132.9	$ -	$ 23.3	$ 194.7
Restricted revenues	568.1	93.7	252.4	-	-	914.2
Multi-year projects (capital outlay and work projects)	41.8	-	431.0	-	33.0	505.7
Construction and debt service	-	-	83.9	-	-	83.9
Revolving loan programs	5.0	-	49.5	-	-	54.5
Funds held as permanent investments	-	-	150.9	-	475.0	625.9
Noncurrent assets	580.2	3.6	29.4	-	-	613.1
Other purposes	-	-	-	.3	-	.3
Total Reserved Fund Balances	$ 1,232.9	$ 98.0	$ 1,130.0	$ .3	$ 531.2	$ 2,992.3

Budgetary carry-forwards represent unused spending authorization that continues to be available in the new year. Restricted revenue carry-forwards include revenues restricted by law for specified purposes. The largest restricted revenue carry-forward in the General Fund is related to the Refined Petroleum Fund in the amount of $82.8 million. The $41.8 million of multi-year projects in the General Fund includes $7.1 million of capital outlay and $34.6 million of work project authorizations. Such amounts are reserved because the funds are legally segregated for a specific purpose.

Reserved fund balance for restricted revenues within the School Aid Fund represents the amount held within the school aid stabilization fund, created by P.A. 158 of 2003.

Reserves for revolving loan programs represent fund balance which has been appropriated for the purpose of making loans that will encourage economic development and pollution prevention in the State. Repayments on such loans are authorized to be used to make new loans.

Funds held as permanent investments represent amounts that have been legally restricted for the purpose of providing a long-term source of investment income. These investments can include either specific investments held for the fund or portions of the fund's share of the Common Cash pool.

Reserves are recorded for noncurrent assets if they do not represent current financial resources available for appropriation. No reservation is recorded for noncurrent assets if doing so would result in a duplicate reduction of unreserved fund balance. This occurs if the noncurrent assets have already been reserved for some other reason or if they are related to revenues that have been deferred because of not being "available."

Reserved fund balance for other purposes represents a reserve account required by the State Park Gross Revenue Bonds document. This reserved amount is used to pay principal and interest in the event of default.

Also, no reservations of fund balances are recorded in single purpose special revenue funds. From the overall State perspective, the unreserved fund balances of funds other than the General Fund are restricted by the nature of the fund type and they are not available for general State purposes.

B. Net Asset Designations - Primary Government

The line "Unrestricted net assets" on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets contains designations as follows:

The State Sponsored Group Insurance Fund, an internal service fund described in Note 24, designated $77.5 million for future catastrophic losses.

NOTE 22 – DISAGGREGATION OF PAYABLES

The line "Current Liabilities: Accounts payable and other liabilities," as presented on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and the applicable Balance Sheets and Statements of Net Assets in the fund financial statements, consists of the following (in millions):

	General Fund	School Aid Fund	Non-major Govern-mental Funds	Other Funds	State Lottery Fund	Michigan Unemployment Compensation Funds	Non-major Enterprise Funds	Total
Medicaid Programs	$ 528.3	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 528.3
Non-Medicaid Health Programs	148.2	-	.8	-	-	-	-	149.0
Human Services Programs	178.8	-	.1	-	-	-	-	178.9
Transportation Programs	-	-	445.9	-	-	-	-	445.9
School Aid Programs	-	121.2	-	-	-	-	-	121.2
Other State Programs	236.2	-	54.9	-	-	-	-	291.1
Merit Award Scholarships	-	-	20.3	-	-	-	-	20.3
Payroll and Withholdings	151.5	.1	19.3	-	.6	-	.4	171.9
Tax Refunds other than Income Tax	78.0	2.8	4.7	-	-	-	-	85.5
Unearned Receipts	47.1	-	16.7	-	-	-	-	63.8
Amounts Held for Others	29.7	-	13.2	-	1.3	-	-	44.2
Capital Project Related	-	-	17.3	-	-	-	-	17.3
Prize Awards	-	-	-	-	131.7	-	-	131.7
Liquor Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.9	60.9
Unemployment Payments	-	-	-	-	-	21.6	-	21.6
Internal Service Fund Liabilities	-	-	-	64.5	-	-	-	64.5
Due to Fiduciary Funds*	-	-	-	33.9	-	-	-	33.9
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	.2	8.5
Total	$ 1,397.9	$ 124.1	$ 593.0	$ 98.4	$ 141.9	$ 21.6	$ 61.5	$ 2,438.5

*This amount represents amounts due to fiduciary funds that are reclassified as external payables on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets.

NOTE 23 – CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Primary Government

Litigation

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, the State accrues liabilities related to significant legal proceedings if a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. In the governmental fund financial statements, liabilities are accrued when cases are settled and the amount is due and payable.

The State is a party to various legal proceedings seeking damages, injunctive, or other relief. In addition to routine litigation, certain of these proceedings could, if unfavorably resolved from the point of view of the State, substantially affect State programs or finances. These lawsuits involve programs generally in the areas of corrections; tax collection; commerce and budgetary reductions to school districts and governmental units; and court funding. Relief sought generally includes damages in tort cases; improvement of prison medical and mental health care and refund claims for State taxes. The State is also a party to various legal proceedings that, if resolved in the State's favor, would result in contingency gains to the State, but without material effect upon fund balance/net assets. The ultimate dispositions and consequences of all of these proceedings are not presently determinable, but such ultimate dispositions and consequences of any single proceeding or all legal proceedings collectively should not themselves, except as listed below, in the opinion of the Attorney General of the State and the Office of the State Budget, have a material adverse effect on the State's financial position. Those lawsuits pending which may have a significant impact or substantial effect on State programs or finances, if resolved in a manner unfavorable to the State, include the following:

Durant et al v State of Michigan: On November 15, 2000, more than 365 Michigan school districts and individuals filed two suits in the Michigan Court of Appeals. The first suit, Durant et al v State et al ("Durant III"), asserts that the State School Aid appropriation act, P.A. 297 of 2000, violates the Michigan Constitution, Article 9, §§ 25-34 (the "Headlee Amendment"), because it allegedly transfers per pupil revenue guaranteed to school districts under the Constitution of 1963, Article 9, § 11, for unrestricted school operating purposes, in order to satisfy the State's independent funding obligation to those school districts under Article 9, § 29. The State won this case in the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court denied the plaintiffs' application for leave to appeal.

The second suit, Adair et al v State et al ("Adair"), asserts that the State has, by operation of law, increased the level of various specified activities and services beyond that which was required by State law as of December 23, 1978 and, subsequent to December 23, 1978, added various specified new activities or services by State law, including mandatory increases in student instruction time, without providing funding for these new activities and services, all in violation of the Headlee Amendment. In the original complaint, the Adair plaintiffs sought an unspecified money judgment equal to the reduction in the State financed proportion of necessary costs incurred by the plaintiff school districts for each school year from 1997-1998 through the date of any judgment and for attorneys' fees and litigation costs. The Adair plaintiffs also sought a declaratory judgment that the State has failed to meet its funding responsibility under the Headlee Amendment to provide the plaintiff school districts with revenues sufficient to pay for the necessary increased costs for activities and services first required by State law after December 23, 1978, and to pay for increases in the level of required activities and services beyond that which was required by State law as of December 23, 1978.

On January 2, 2001, plaintiffs filed a first amended complaint in both Durant III and Adair increasing the number of school district plaintiffs to 443. On February 22, 2001, plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint in Durant III increasing the number of school district plaintiffs to 457. On April 16, 2001, plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint in Adair increasing the number of school district plaintiffs to 463. The second amended complaint includes a request for declaratory relief, attorneys' fees and litigation costs but does not include a request for money judgment.

On April 23, 2002, the Court of Appeals dismissed the complaint in Adair in its entirety and with prejudice. Plaintiffs filed an application for leave to appeal and a motion for immediate consideration of the application for leave to appeal in the Michigan Supreme Court on May 14, 2002, which was granted on December 18, 2002.

On June 9, 2004, the Michigan Supreme Court issued its opinion in Adair. The Court held that, with three exceptions, all of the plaintiffs' claims were barred by the doctrines of *res judicata* and release. The Court ruled that all but three of the claims that plaintiffs alleged were new or increased activities could have been included in the Durant I litigation because the activities existed during the time that the Durant I litigation was pending.

The other three claims involve statutes that were enacted after the Court's 1997 Durant I decision. The Court ruled that two of these post-Durant I statutes are not new mandates because the activities are either not new or are merely permissive. The third claim involves the record keeping activities and the operation of the Center for Educational Performance and Information, which was created by Executive Order in 2000 (MCL 388.1752; EO 2000-9). Plaintiffs alleged that the statute and Executive Order require districts to create and maintain student data following State-specified data-gathering procedures and transmit the data electronically to the State. The Supreme Court ruled that the plaintiffs' allegation that districts had to now actively participate in maintaining data that the State requires for its own purposes presents a colorable claim under the Headlee Amendment. The Court reversed the Court of Appeals' dismissal of the claim and remanded the issue to the Court of Appeals to determine whether this claim constitutes a new State-mandated activity in violation of the Headlee Amendment.

On August 4, 2005, the Court of Appeals held that the school districts failed to present documentary support from which it can be inferred that either MCL 388.1752 or Executive Order 2000-9 mandates the school districts to actively participate in the maintenance of data that the State requires for its purposes. Further, the record keeping claim cannot survive summary disposition in the absence of any factual support, either expressed or implied, demonstrating that a genuine issue of material fact exists with regard to whether the dictates of the statute and the EO impermissibly shift a State obligation to the school districts to avoid the costs of obligation. The Court of Appeals granted summary disposition in the State's favor. Plaintiffs estimated their claim to be $30 million plus ongoing costs. The plaintiff school districts filed an application for leave to appeal with the Michigan Supreme Court. A brief in opposition was filed on October 11, 2005.

<u>County Road Association of Michigan et al</u> v <u>John M. Engler et al</u>: On March 6, 2002, the County Road Association of Michigan and the Chippewa County Road Commission filed a complaint in Ingham County Circuit Court challenging various provisions of Executive Order 2001-9. The Executive Order was proposed by the Governor and approved by the appropriations committees of both houses of the Legislature on November 6, 2001, for the purpose of reducing appropriated expenditures, to balance the State budget. The complaint consists of five counts, alleging that Defendant State agencies: (1) violated Article 9, Section 9 of the State Constitution, by unlawfully allowing the Department of State to bill the Department of Transportation for expenses in excess of those necessary to collect motor vehicle taxes and fees; (2) violated Article 9, Section 9 of the State Constitution, by utilizing, for non-transportation purposes, revenues from the sale of information, or products, the creation of which was funded by constitutionally restricted transportation funds; (3) violated Article 5, Section 20 and Article 9, Section 17 of the State Constitution, and MCL 247.661 *et seq* by allowing the Department of Treasury to bill the Department of Transportation for expenses in excess of those necessary to collect motor vehicle taxes and fees; (4) violated Article 9, Section 17 of the State Constitution, by transferring funds from the Comprehensive Transportation Fund (CTF) to the General Fund; and (5) violated Article 9, Section 17 of the State Constitution, by transferring funds from the Transportation Economic Development Fund to the General Fund.

Three public transit authorities have intervened in the suit, asserting a single claim identical to that alleged by Plaintiffs with respect to the CTF. The Plaintiffs and Intervenors seek preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to nullify particular provisions of Executive Order 2001-9 and to restore funding to the CTF, the Michigan Transportation Fund (MTF), and the Transportation Economic Development Fund.

The Plaintiffs and Intervenors obtained two injunctions from Ingham County Circuit Court Judge William E. Collette. One injunction barred the State from diverting $20 million to the General Fund from the MTF and the other barred the State from diverting $12.8 million to the General Fund from the CTF. The State was granted interlocutory appeals on February 19, 2003, and the Court of Appeals stayed the two injunctions. On January 13, 2004, in a published opinion, the Court of Appeals vacated the CTF injunction, and remanded for dismissal, holding that Executive Order 2001-9 legitimately diverted $12.8 million from the CTF to the General Fund. On the same day, in an unpublished opinion, the Court of Appeals reversed in part and affirmed in part the MTF injunction, holding that $12.5 million was legitimately diverted from the MTF to the General Fund but that the remainder was not. In February 2004 Intervenors filed an application in the Supreme Court seeking reversal of the Court of Appeals as to the CTF injunction.

In April 2004 the State filed an application for leave in the Supreme Court seeking reversal of the Court of Appeals as to the unfavorable portion of the decision affecting the MTF injunction. That same month Plaintiffs filed an application in the Supreme Court seeking reversal of the Court of Appeals as to the favorable portion of the decision affecting the MTF injunction. In September 2004 the Supreme Court entered an order holding the two applications concerning the MTF injunction in abeyance and notifying the parties that it is considering the application concerning the CTF injunction and the oral argument will be heard and supplemental briefs may be filed.

On November 8, 2005, the Michigan Supreme Court affirmed the State's position that the Governor properly transferred $12.8 million from the CTF to the General Fund for purposes of balancing the State's budget. Under Article 5, Section 20, of the State Constitution, the Governor may reduce expenditures, but may not do so "from funds constitutionally dedicated for specific purposes." Both the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals agreed that Article 9, Section 9, which establishes the CTF, does not constitutionally dedicate funds to the CTF and, thus, Executive Order 2001-9 did not impermissibly transfer funds. The other appeals remain pending and the total amount sought approximates $47.0 million.

Comben v State of Michigan: The Court of Appeals held that in light of Section 15 of the Severance Tax Act, MCL 205.315, severed oil and gas are not subject to taxation and foreclosure under the General Property Tax Act. Plaintiff Antrim County Treasurer originally sought a declaratory ruling whether owners of severed oil and gas interests were entitled to notice of tax foreclosures under the new tax foreclosure process adopted in 1999 P.A. 123. The trial court and the Court of Appeals held that under the severance tax act and the dormant minerals act, severed oil and gas rights are not subject to taxation and foreclosure. An Application for Leave to Appeal has been granted by the Michigan Supreme Court.

The State presently holds mineral rights only in 2.1 million acres of land, and mineral and surface rights in another 3.8 million acres of land, which reverted to the State for tax delinquencies and which are administered by the Department of Natural Resources. The vast majority of these 5.9 million acres of mineral rights were obtained by tax foreclosures occurring before 1941. State revenues from oil and gas activities over the last 10 years have averaged approximately $35 million annually. A separate class action to quiet title to severed oil and gas rights and for damages is presently pending in Antrim County Circuit Court. The action is consolidated with a Court of Claims action with the same name (Black Stone Minerals v State of Michigan).

Federal Grants
The State receives significant financial assistance from the federal government in the form of grants and entitlements. The receipt of federal grants is generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations. Substantially all federal grants are subject to either federal single audits or financial and compliance audits by grantor agencies. Questioned costs as a result of these audits may become disallowances after the appropriate review of federal agencies. Material disallowances are recognized as fund liabilities in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements when the loss becomes probable and reasonably estimable. As of September 30, 2005, the State estimates that additional disallowances of recognized revenue will not be material to the general purpose financial statements.

Federal sanctions that may result in a loss to the State include $27.6 million for the Food Stamp Program.

Lakeland Neurocare et al v State of Michigan: Two lawsuits involving a group of eight non-Medicaid nursing homes challenge the constitutionality and legality of MCL 333.20161. Originally enacted in May 2002, this provision requires Department of Community Health (DCH) to assess a "bed tax" against all non-governmental nursing homes, to use this revenue to draw down "matching" federal funds, and to pay the combined sum to Medicaid nursing homes as increased reimbursement. For the first fiscal year, this resulted in more than $100 million in increased payments. For the 2003-2004 fiscal year, this sum more than doubled. In November 2003, Ingham County Circuit Court Judge William Collette ruled that the original version of the Act violated the constitution by not distinctly stating the assessment as a tax. In December 2003, the Legislature corrected this misunderstanding, made it retroactive to May 2002, and increased the cap on the amount the DCH could assess. In two subsequent rulings, Judge Collette has effectively exempted the plaintiff homes from payment of the tax for two periods of time. A settlement was reached which includes several major provisions: (1) legislation passed (2005 P.A. 187) that will make the tax assessable on non-Medicare days rather than licensed beds and make two different payment levels, approximately $2 and $11, depending on the size of the home; (2) Department of Human Services (DHS) will attempt to obtain federal approval of a State Plan amendment to implement these changes; (3) the homes will be releasing an estimated $6 million escrow back to the State; and (4) the State will make payment of about $2.7 million total to the homes for attorney and expert fees. Appropriate orders were entered with the courts dismissing all of the actions in November 2005.

Gain Contingencies
Certain contingent receivables related to the DHS are not recorded as assets in these statements. Amounts recoverable from DHS grant recipients for grant overpayments or from responsible third parties are recorded as receivables only if the amount is reasonably measurable, expected to be received within 12 months, and not contingent upon future grants or the completion of major collection efforts by the State. If recoveries are accrued and the program involves federal participation, a liability for the federal share of the recovery is also accrued. The unrecorded amount of potential recoveries, which are ultimately collectible, cannot be reasonably determined.

In November 1998, the Attorney General joined 45 other states and five territories in a settlement agreement against the nation's largest tobacco manufacturers, to seek restitution for monies spent by the states under Medicaid and other health care programs for treatment of smoking-related diseases and conditions. Michigan's share of the settlement is expected to be $8.5 billion over the next 25 years, and then $350.0 million per year, adjusted for inflation and other factors, in perpetuity. While Michigan's percentage share of the base payments will not change over time, the amount of the annual payment is subject to a number of modifications including adjustments for inflation and usage volumes. Some of the adjustments may result in increases in the payments (inflation, for example), while other adjustments will likely cause decreases in the payments (non-participating manufacturer adjustments, for example). The net effect of these adjustments on future payments is unclear, therefore only receivables and deferred revenues which can be reasonably estimated have been recorded for the future payments.

Construction Projects
The Department of Transportation has entered into construction contracts that will be paid with transportation related funds. As of September 30, 2005, the balances remaining in these contracts equaled $558.1 million.

Contingent Liability for Local School District Bonds
Public Act 108 of 1961, as amended, resulted in a contingent liability for the bonds of any school district which are "qualified" by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Every qualified school district is required to borrow and the State is required to lend to it any amount necessary for the school district to avoid a default on its qualified bonds. In the event that funds are not available in the School Bond Loan Fund in adequate amounts to make such a loan, the State is required to make such loans from the General Fund. As of September 30, 2005, the principal amount of qualified bonds outstanding was $13.8 billion. Total debt service requirements on these bonds including interest will approximate $1.3 billion in 2006. The

amount of loans by the State (related to local school district bonds qualified under this program), outstanding to local school districts as of September 30, 2005, is $600.7 million. Interest due on these loans as of September 30, 2005, is $98.6 million.

B. Discretely Presented Component Units

Student Loan Guarantees

The Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority (MHEAA) is contingently liable for loans made to students by financial institutions that qualify for guaranty. The State, other than MHEAA, is not liable for these loans. MHEAA's default ratio is currently below 5% for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. As a result, the federal government's reinsurance rate for defaults for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005, is 100% for loans made prior to October 1, 1993, and 98% for loans made on or after October 1, 1993, to September 30, 1998. In the event of future adverse default experience, MHEAA could be liable for up to 25% of defaulted loans. Management does not expect that all guaranteed loans could default in one year. At the beginning of each fiscal year, MHEAA's reinsurance rate returns to 98%.

For loans made on or after October 1, 1998, the reinsurance rate will be 95%. In the event of future adverse default experience, MHEAA could be liable for up to 25% of such defaulted loans. Accordingly, MHEAA's expected maximum contingent liability is less than 25% of outstanding guaranteed loans; however, the maximum contingent liability at September 30, 2005, is $845.4 million.

MHEAA entered into commitment agreements with all lenders that provide, among other things, that MHEAA will maintain cash and marketable securities at an amount sufficient to guarantee loans in accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. MHEAA was in compliance with this requirement as of September 30, 2005.

Multi-Family Mortgage Loans

As of June 30, 2005, the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) has commitments to issue multi-family mortgage loans in the amount of $78.5 million and single-family mortgage loans in the amount of $15.6 million.

MSHDA has committed up to approximately $2.1 million per year for up to 30 years from the date of completion of the respective developments (subject to three years advance notice of termination) from its accumulated reserves and future income to subsidize operations or rents for certain tenants occupying units in certain developments funded under MSHDA's multi-family program.

NOTE 24 – RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Primary Government

General

The State has elected not to purchase commercial insurance for many of the risks of losses to which it is exposed. The State is self-insured for most general liability and property losses, portions of its employee insurance benefit and employee bonding programs, automobile liability, and workers' compensation and unemployment compensation claims. Areas of risk where some level of insurance coverage is purchased include: aircraft liability, property and loss rental insurance that may be required by bond or lease agreements, portions of the State employee insurance benefits program, certain State artifacts, builder's risk coverage, boiler and machinery coverage, and employee bonding. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past ten fiscal years.

The State has established two internal service funds, which are described below, to account for certain aspects of the risk management program. Fund expenditures (expenses) are recognized in the paying funds in a manner similar to purchased commercial insurance. For other uninsured losses not covered by an internal service fund program, such as general liability and property losses, the State recognizes fund liabilities in the fund incurring the loss as follows: governmental funds record an expenditure when a loss is due and payable; proprietary funds record an expense when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. As explained more fully in Note 14, losses for workers' compensation and certain types of litigation losses have been recognized as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements.

For unemployment claims, the Unemployment Insurance Agency (UIA) bills the State for the actual amount of claims paid to former State employees. The State accrues liabilities in the governmental fund financial statements for unemployment compensation, only to the extent paid by UIA through September 30. During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, expenditures for payments to former State employees (not including university employees) totaled $13.8 million. The potential liability for future payments cannot be estimated.

The State's two internal service funds, which account for certain areas of risk management, such as portions of its employee insurance benefits, employee bonding, and automobile liability, follow accounting standards established by the GASB. This results in a reporting which is very similar to that used in the private insurance industry. The various component programs within the two funds may incur deficits during a given year, but each program's surplus and unrestricted net asset balance is considered in calculating future charges or benefit levels.

Risk Management Fund

This fund was established during fiscal year 1989-1990 to account for insurance management activities implemented within the Department of Management and Budget. The automotive liability and administrative functions are accounted for as operating activities of this fund. Expenses and liabilities for claims, including incurred but not reported or not processed claims, have been recorded in the amount of $5.9 million. This includes a long-term portion, which is recorded at $3.0 million. Changes in the Risk Management Fund's claims for automobile liability for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2005 and 2004 are as follows (in millions):

	2005	2004
Balance - beginning	$ 7.5	$ 7.6
Current year claims and changes in estimates	1.3	1.7
Claim payments	(2.9)	(1.7)
Balance - ending	$ 5.9	$ 7.5

Workers' compensation payments for State agencies are processed centrally through the Risk Management Fund. Changes in Workers' Compensation claims for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2005 and 2004, are as follows (in millions):

	2005	2004
Balance - beginning	$ 106.5	$ 105.5
Current year claims and changes in estimates	23.8	24.5
Claim payments	(23.7)	(23.5)
Balance - ending	$ 106.6	$ 106.5

Workers' Compensation is further described in Note 14.

State Sponsored Group Insurance Fund

The Department of Management and Budget uses this fund to account for employee and retiree insurance benefit programs, which are largely self-funded. Expenses and liabilities for claims, which include incurred but not reported or not processed benefit claims, based on preliminary estimates from the plan administrators, have been recorded as liabilities in the amount of $167.3 million. This includes a long-term portion, which is recorded at a discounted present value of $89.3 million using a discount rate of 10.5% (first 10 years of disability), 9.0% (next 10 years), and 6.0% thereafter for claims incurred prior to January 1, 1993. Claims incurred in past years were discounted using rates as follows in the calculation of incurred but not reported claims: 1993 and 1994 used a rate of 6.0%, 1995 used a rate of 6.25%, 1996 and 1997 used a rate of 5.75%, and 1998 through 2002 used a rate of 5.25%, and 2003 through 2005 used a rate of 5.50%.

Payments to the State Sponsored Group Insurance Fund are based on estimates of amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims. In addition, a portion of the fund's net assets has been designated for catastrophic losses. The risk management designation represents the level of reserves that should be maintained to ease large fluctuations in premium levels in years of unexpected excessive claims. That designation was $77.5 million at September 30, 2005. Unrestricted net assets totaled $32.9 million at September 30, 2005.

Changes in the State Sponsored Group Insurance Fund's claims liability for employee and retiree insurance benefit programs for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2005 and 2004 are as follows (in millions):

	2005	2004
Balance - beginning	$ 167.9	$ 179.2
Current year claims and changes in estimates	889.1	857.8
Claim payments	(889.7)	(869.1)
Balance - ending	$ 167.3	$ 167.9

B. Discretely Presented Component Units

State Universities

The State university component units participate with the other Michigan public universities in the Michigan Universities Self-Insurance Corporation (MUSIC), which provides indemnity to its members against comprehensive general liability, errors and omissions losses, and property damage commonly covered by insurance. Loss coverages for comprehensive general liability and property are structured on a three-layer basis with each member retaining a portion of its losses, MUSIC covering the second layer, and commercial carriers covering the third layer. For all policy years through June 30, 1993, errors and omissions coverage was structured on a two-layer basis with no excess insurance provided. Effective July 1, 1993, MUSIC obtained excess insurance coverage from commercial carriers covering the third layer. For automobile liability there is no member retention. Comprehensive general liability, property and automobile liability coverage is provided on an occurrence basis; errors and omissions coverage is provided on a claims made basis.

NOTE 25 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

A. Long-Term Borrowing

In October 2005, the State paid off $13 million of its Multi-Modal General Obligation Taxable School Loan Bonds, Series 2005B.

In December 2005, the State issued its State of Michigan General Obligation Bonds, Great Lakes Water Quality Bonds, 2003 Strategic Water Quality Initiative Fund Series (Federally Taxable) in the aggregated amount of $4 million. The bonds have an interest rate of 5% and will mature on October 20, 2006.

In October 2005, the State Building Authority (SBA) issued its 2005 Revenue and Revenue Refunding Series II Bonds for $242.8 million. This bond issue provided funds for SBA to repay the Department of Treasury for the purchase of Constitution Hall and refunded SBA's 2000 Series I Bonds.

In December 2005, SBA issued its 2005 Multi-Modal Revenue Series II A Bonds for $343.6 million. The bonds are issued as variable rate debt. This issue will refund SBA's commercial paper program for several completed facilities. Commercial paper outstanding after the issuance of the bonds will be approximately $17.5 million.

B. Short-Term Borrowing

In November 2005, the State issued its State of Michigan Full Faith and Credit General Obligation Notes in the amount of $1.3 billion. The notes will mature on September 29, 2006, with an interest rate of 4.5%.

C. Investments

In November 2005, the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) renegotiated its investment in the Michigan Broadband Development Authority (MBDA). As a result, MSHDA will realize a loss on its investment. It is the belief of MSHDA that this write-off will not have a negative material impact on its ability to meet its financial obligations. The renegotiation resulted in a new principal amount of $35.5 million. MBDA proposes to use the investment for the purpose of making loans and paying operating expenses. The bond matures on December 1, 2015.

D. Long-Term Borrowing - Discretely Presented Component Units

Subsequent to their respective year-ends, the following discretely presented component units issued bonds and/or entered into swap agreements (in millions):

	Bonds Issued	Swap Agreements
Michigan Higher Education Facilities Authority	$ 6.5	$ -
Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority	41.1	-
Michigan Public Educational Facilities Authority	3.8	-
Michigan State Hospital Finance Authority	232.6	-
Michigan State Housing Development Authority	193.4	-
Ferris State University	21.2	-
Grand Valley State University	-	15.0
Total	$ 498.5	$ 15.0

Disclosures regarding these bonds and transactions are available in the separately issued reports of the various organizations.

II FINANCIAL SECTION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2005
(In Thousands)

	GENERAL FUND			
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
Beginning budgetary fund balance	$ 630,916	$ 630,916	$ 630,916	$ -
Resources (inflows):				
General Purpose Revenues:				
Taxes	8,213,100	8,399,202	8,399,202	-
Federal	30,000	35,707	35,707	-
Local	1,000	312	312	-
Licenses and permits	18,000	27,351	27,351	-
Services	33,000	19,818	19,818	-
Miscellaneous	80,200	235,352	235,352	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	52,000	-	-	-
Transfers in	139,000	323,066	323,066	-
Restricted Revenues:				
Taxes	2,600,378	3,298,950	3,298,950	-
Federal	9,551,551	9,389,110	9,389,110	-
Local	653,771	574,898	574,898	-
Licenses and permits	293,715	237,208	237,208	-
Services	232,241	241,969	241,969	-
Miscellaneous	730,920	430,566	430,566	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	3,037	3,037	-
Transfers in	40,003	142,108	142,108	-
Total Revenue Inflows	22,668,878	23,358,653	23,358,653	-
Amounts Available for Appropriation	23,299,795	23,989,569	23,989,569	-
Charges to Appropriations (outflows):				
Legislative Branch	138,199	125,267	124,070	1,198
Judicial Branch	257,108	246,012	245,553	459
Executive Branch:				
Agriculture	126,430	99,545	99,480	65
Attorney General	64,254	60,626	59,397	1,229
Civil Rights	12,728	13,337	13,159	178
Civil Service	35,433	27,652	26,871	781
Colleges and Universities Grants	1,888,059	1,923,752	1,922,767	985
Community Health	9,996,568	10,345,848	10,309,146	36,701
Corrections	1,794,116	1,757,558	1,755,577	1,981
Education	265,066	252,991	251,569	1,422
Environmental Quality	297,820	179,112	179,021	91
Executive Office	5,206	5,206	5,170	36
History, Arts & Libraries	57,232	56,916	56,112	804
Human Services	4,298,555	4,143,753	4,143,583	170
Labor and Economic Growth	838,674	741,854	741,526	328
Management and Budget	173,408	452,837	446,092	6,744
Military and Veterans Affairs	105,576	106,897	104,085	2,812
Natural Resources	95,980	81,645	81,456	189
State	194,383	194,943	193,563	1,380
State Police	477,636	457,298	456,504	794
Transportation	-	-	-	-
Treasury	1,527,687	2,431,725	2,424,824	6,901
Intrafund expenditure reimbursements	-	(526,661)	(526,661)	-
Total Charges to Appropriations	22,650,117	23,178,112	23,112,864	65,249
Reconciling Items:				
Encumbrances at September 30	-	37,785	37,785	-
Change in noncurrent assets	-	(41,253)	(41,253)	-
Net Reconciling Items	-	(3,468)	(3,468)	-
Ending Budgetary Fund Balance	$ 649,678	$ 807,988	$ 873,237	$ 65,249

COUNTER-CYCLICAL BUDGET AND ECONOMIC STABILIZATION FUND				SCHOOL AID FUND			
ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
$ 81,258	$ 81,258	$ 81,258	$ -	$ 72,945	$ 72,945	$ 72,945	$ -
-	-	-	-	10,371,760	10,242,334	10,242,334	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154	1,995	1,995	-	-	21,355	21,355	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	637,000	667,585	667,585	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,353,540	1,321,710	1,321,710	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	41,100	41,100	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	165,200	164,137	164,137	-
154	1,995	1,995	-	12,527,500	12,458,221	12,458,221	-
81,412	83,253	83,253	-	12,600,445	12,531,167	12,531,167	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	12,527,950	12,444,503	12,435,069	9,434
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	81,300	81,300	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	81,300	81,300	-	12,527,950	12,444,503	12,435,069	9,434
-	-	-	-	-	745	745	-
-	-	-	-	-	(2,430)	(2,430)	-
-	-	-	-	-	(1,684)	(1,684)	-
$ 81,412	$ 1,953	$ 1,953	$ -	$ 72,495	$ 84,979	$ 94,414	$ 9,434

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
BUDGET-TO-GAAP RECONCILIATION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2005
(In Thousands)

	GENERAL FUND	COUNTER - CYCLICAL BUDGET AND ECONOMIC STABILIZATION FUND	SCHOOL AID FUND
Sources/inflows of resources			
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule.	$ 23,989,569	$ 83,253	$ 12,531,167
Differences - budget to GAAP:			
Budgetary fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary resource but is not a current-year revenue for financial reporting purposes.	(630,916)	(81,258)	(72,945)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes.	(3,037)	-	-
Transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes.	(465,174)	-	(831,722)
Total revenues as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds.	$ 22,890,442	$ 1,995	$ 11,626,499
Uses/outflows of resources			
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule.	$ 23,112,864	$ 81,300	$ 12,435,069
Differences - budget to GAAP:			
Encumbrances for supplies and equipment ordered but not received are reported in the year the order is placed for budgetary purposes, but in the year the supplies are received for financial reporting purposes.	(37,785)	-	(745)
Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes.	(475,940)	(81,300)	(41,091)
Capital lease acquisitions are not outflows of budgetary resources but are recorded as current expenditures and other financing sources under GAAP.	6,778	-	-
Total expenditures as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds.	$ 22,605,917	$ -	$ 12,393,232

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting

Statutory/Budgetary Presentation
The various funds and programs within funds utilize a number of different budgetary control processes. Annual legislative appropriations and revenue estimates are provided for most "operating" funds. (Note 2 of the basic financial statements identifies the annually budgeted operating funds.)

The original executive budget and original legislative appropriations provide general purpose (unrestricted) revenue estimates in order to demonstrate compliance with constitutional provisions. Revenues restricted by law or outside grantors to a specific program are estimated at a level of detail consistent with controlling related expenditure accounts.

For programs financed from restricted revenues, spending authorization is generally contingent upon recognition of the related revenue. Reductions of spending authority occur if revenues fall short of estimates. If revenues exceed the estimate, supplemental appropriations are required before the additional resources can be spent.

The budgetary comparison schedule presented for the General Fund, the Budget Stabilization Fund, and the School Aid Fund presents both the original and final appropriated budgets for fiscal year 2004-2005, as well as the actual resource inflows, outflows and fund balance stated on the budgetary basis. The supplementary portion of this report includes a Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual, by fund type, for non-major special revenue and permanent funds with annual budgets. Those schedules only include the final appropriated budget.

The original budget and related estimated revenues represent the spending authority enacted into law by the appropriation bills as of October 1, 2004, and includes encumbrance and multi-year projects budgetary carry-forwards from the prior fiscal year.

The budgetary fund balance represents total fund balance, net of reserves for noncurrent assets. Reserves for noncurrent assets do not represent current financial resources available for appropriation and are removed for budgetary purposes.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) require that the final legal budget be reflected in the "final budget" column, therefore updated revenue estimates available for appropriations as of November 30, rather than the amounts shown in the original budget, are reported. The November 30 date is used because P.A. 431 of 1984, as amended, permits budget adjustments by the Legislature through 60 days after year-end.

The final appropriations budget represents original and supplemental appropriations, carry-forwards, carry-backs (i.e., current year appropriations for prior year overdrafts), approved transfers, executive order reductions, and timing differences. Expenditures, transfers out, other financing uses, and encumbrances are combined and classified by department rather than being reported by character and function as shown in the GAAP statements. This departmental classification is used to better reflect organizational responsibility and to be more consistent with the budget process. Appropriations include interagency expenditure reimbursement, in which one agency provides funding to another agency within the same fund. The final budget and actual amounts are adjusted to eliminate the duplication.

The timing differences result from unspent authorizations for multi-year projects, such as capital outlay and work projects, and from restricted revenues that had not been appropriated for expenditure in the current year. Such authorization balances remaining at year-end are removed from the final budget column to provide an "annualized" budget.

Positive "variances" reflect restricted revenues that were appropriated and available for expenditure in the current year and unused general purpose spending authority (lapses); negative "variances" reflect budgetary overdrafts. If both positive and negative variances exist for a particular line, the amount shown is the net variance.

Statutory/Budgetary Reconciliation
The statutory/budgetary basis presentation differs from GAAP in ways that do not affect ending fund balance.

For budgetary reporting purposes, expenditures and transfers out in the "Actual" column include recorded encumbrances, because they are considered uses of spending authority in the year the State incurs an obligation. The "Original" and "Final Budget" columns include encumbrance authorization balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, because they provided spending authority in the current year. In the GAAP basis statements, expenditures do not include encumbrances. The effect of this difference is reflected as a reconciling item on the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the major funds and the Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual for the non-major special revenue funds and permanent funds. The encumbrance of spending authority is recorded as a reservation of fund balance under both bases of accounting.

For budgetary purposes, capitalizable lease expenditures are recognized when payments are due, rather than upon lease inception as required by GAAP. This difference does not affect fund balance because the "other financing sources" recorded under GAAP at lease inception are not recorded on the statutory/budgetary basis.

Statewide Authorization Dispositions
Subsequent to the release of this report, the State publishes "Statewide Authorization Dispositions" to demonstrate its compliance with the legal level of budgetary control. The report includes line-item appropriation details for the General Fund and budgeted operating funds, and is available by contacting the Office of Financial Management at (517) 373-3029.

Required Supplementary Information

Information About Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments, the State has adopted an alternative process for recording depreciation expense on selected infrastructure assets. Under this alternative method, referred to as the modified approach, the State expenses certain maintenance and preservation costs and does not report depreciation expense. Assets accounted for under the modified approach include the State's network of public transportation roads and bridges, including ancillary assets, such as guard rails, signs, lighting, culverts, fencing, and the like. The State is responsible for maintaining approximately 27,557 lane miles of roads and 4,734 bridges (spans in excess of 20 feet).

In order to utilize the modified approach, the State is required to:

- Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets.
- Perform condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
- Estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the State.
- Document that the assets are being preserved approximately at, or above, the established condition level.

Roads

Measurement Scale
The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) uses numerous methods to determine the condition of roadway pavements; however, the Sufficiency Rating serves as the State's primary method to measure and monitor pavement conditions. In use since 1961, the Sufficiency Rating is a visual analysis conducted by an engineer and includes a 5-point scale, as follows:

Rating	Bituminous Surface	Concrete Surface
1.0 = Excellent	Pavement shows no visible deterioration. Distresses are non-existent.	Same
2.0 = Good	Some indication of initial deterioration, but not yet requiring appreciable amounts of maintenance. Distress items include the start of small transverse and/or longitudinal cracks. Slight rutting may be apparent in the wheel path.	Some indication of initial deterioration, but not yet requiring appreciable amounts of maintenance. Distress items may include the start of small transverse and/or longitudinal cracks, or slight seam and joint separation. Joints may show very small amounts of deterioration.
3.0 = Fair	Average deterioration requiring occasional routine maintenance. Distresses may include minor transverse and longitudinal cracking becoming continuous throughout the segment. Severe cracking is patched effectively. Rutting may be a little more severe and hold small amounts of water.	Average deterioration requiring occasional routine maintenance. Distresses may include minor transverse and longitudinal cracking becoming continuous throughout the segment. Severe cracking is patched effectively. Through lanes and shoulders may begin to show separation from failing tie bars.
4.0 = Poor	Excessive deterioration requiring frequent maintenance and warrants resurfacing soon. Distress may be evident in wide transverse and longitudinal cracks. Severe "shallow cracking" could be evident if the pavement is composite. If the segment has been patched, the cracks may be showing through. Rutting is severe and may effect driving.	Excessive deterioration requiring frequent maintenance and warrants resurfacing soon. Distress may be evident in wide transverse and longitudinal cracks. If the segment has been patched, cracks may be showing through. Joint repairs could begin to fail. Shoulder and/or through-lane separation may be apparent. Popouts or spalling could also be present in the section.
5.0 = Very Poor /Failed	Extreme deterioration requiring continuous maintenance and warrants resurfacing or total cross-section replacement. Distress items may include severe transverse and longitudinal cracking or severe alligator cracking. Shadow cracking in composite pavement is wider than 1". Rutting in wheel path may be severe and patching is no longer beneficial to pavement condition.	Extreme deterioration requiring continuous maintenance and warrants resurfacing or total cross-section replacement. Distress items may include severe transverse and longitudinal cracking, joints failing, and the patching is no longer beneficial to pavement condition. Spalling and edge cracking could also be severe.

Established Condition Level
No more than 30% of the pavements shall be rated as "poor" or "very poor."

Assessed Conditions
The State assesses condition on a calendar year basis. The following table reports the percentage of pavements meeting ratings of "Good" or "Poor", for the past five years. "Good" represents ratings of 1.0 through 3.0 above and "Poor" represents ratings of 4.0 and 5.0.

Rating	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Good	81.0%	80.0%	78.1%	78%	78%
Poor	19.0%	20.0%	21.9%	22%	22%

Bridges

Measurement Scale
MDOT utilizes the National Bridge Inventory to monitor the condition of bridges (spans in excess of 20 feet) under its jurisdiction. The inventory rates bridges, including the deck, superstructure and substructure, using a 10-point scale:

Rating	Description
9	Excellent (no specific definition).
8	Very good.
7	Good. Some minor problems.
6	Satisfactory. Structural elements show some minor deterioration.
5	Fair. All primary structural elements are sound but may have minor section loss, cracking, spalling, or scour.
4	Poor. Advanced section loss, deterioration, spalling, or scour.
3	Serious. Loss of section, deterioration, spalling, or scour have seriously affected primary structural components. Local failures are possible. Fatigue cracks in steel or shear cracks in concrete may be present.
2	Critical. Advanced deterioration of primary structural elements. Fatigue cracks in steel or shear cracks in concrete may be present or scour may have removed substructure support. Unless closely monitored it may be necessary to close the bridge until corrective action is taken.
1	Imminent failure. Major deterioration or section loss present in critical structural components or obvious vertical or horizontal movement affecting structure stability. Bridge is closed to traffic, but corrective action may put it back in light service.
0	Failure. Out of service; beyond corrective action.

Established Condition Level
No more than 35% of the bridges shall be rated as "structurally deficient."

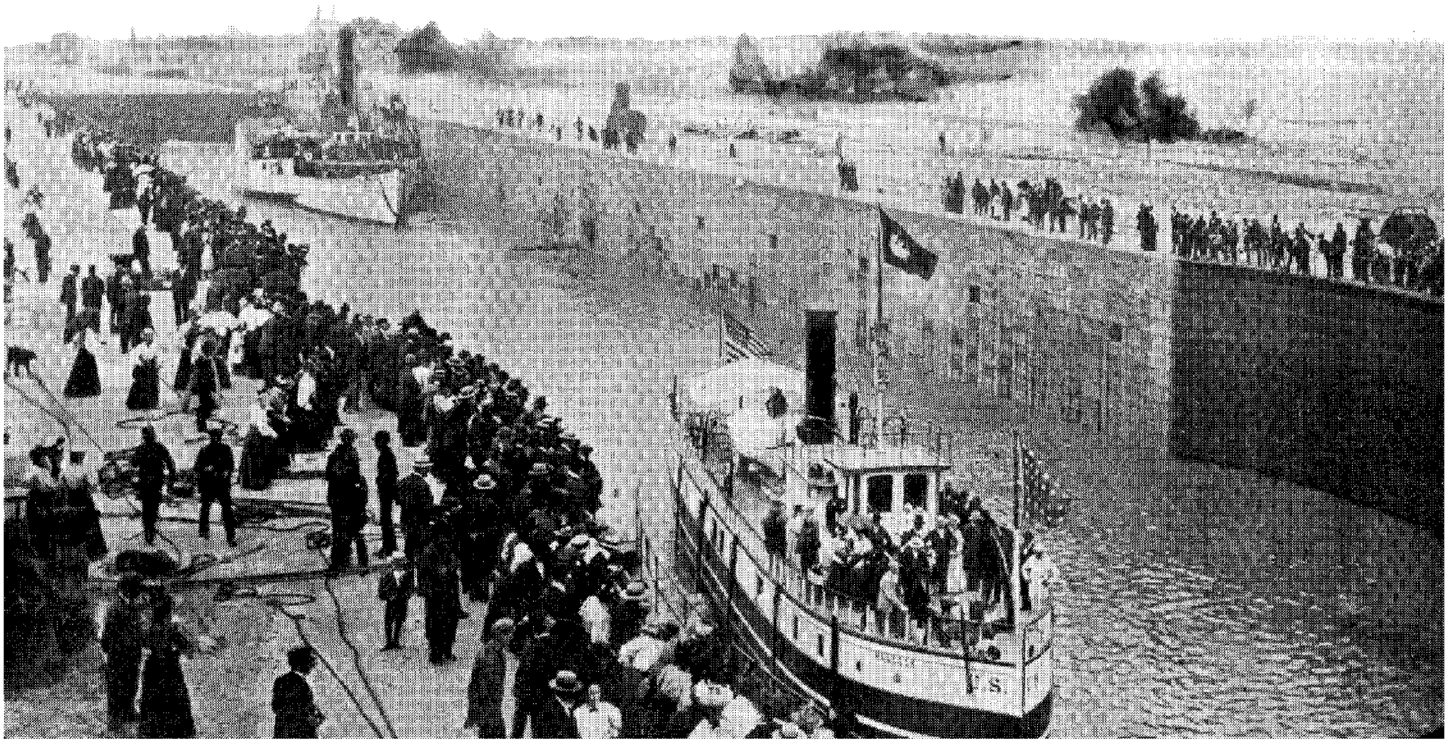
Assessed Conditions
"Structurally deficient" results when a condition of 4 or worse is assessed to at least one of the major structural elements (e.g. the deck, superstructure, or substructure). The following table reports the percentage of bridges whose condition was assessed as "structurally deficient", in the stated year:

Calendar Year	Structurally Deficient
2004	15.8%
2003	16.6%
2002	20.3%
2001	20.9%
2000	22.5%

Budgeted and Estimated Costs to Maintain
The following table presents the State's estimate of spending necessary to preserve and maintain the roads and bridges at, or above, the "Established Condition Levels" cited above, and the actual amount spent during the past five fiscal years (in millions):

Fiscal Year	Estimated Spending	Actual Spending
2005-2006	$1,109.0	-
2004-2005	$932.0	$1,072.3
2003-2004	$921.0	$857.6
2002-2003	$873.6	$791.3
2001-2002	$993.3	$798.2
2000-2001	$984.3	$915.2

The budgeting process utilized by the Department of Transportation results in spending in one fiscal year from amounts that were budgeted in a previous year(s). Therefore, this timing difference does not allow a true comparison of amounts budgeted and spent within a given year. This table, and other tables within this narrative demonstrate that the State has incurred the necessary expenditures to meet its desired condition levels.



The opening of the Poe Lock in 1896.

Excavation of the Davis Lock, early 1900's.